

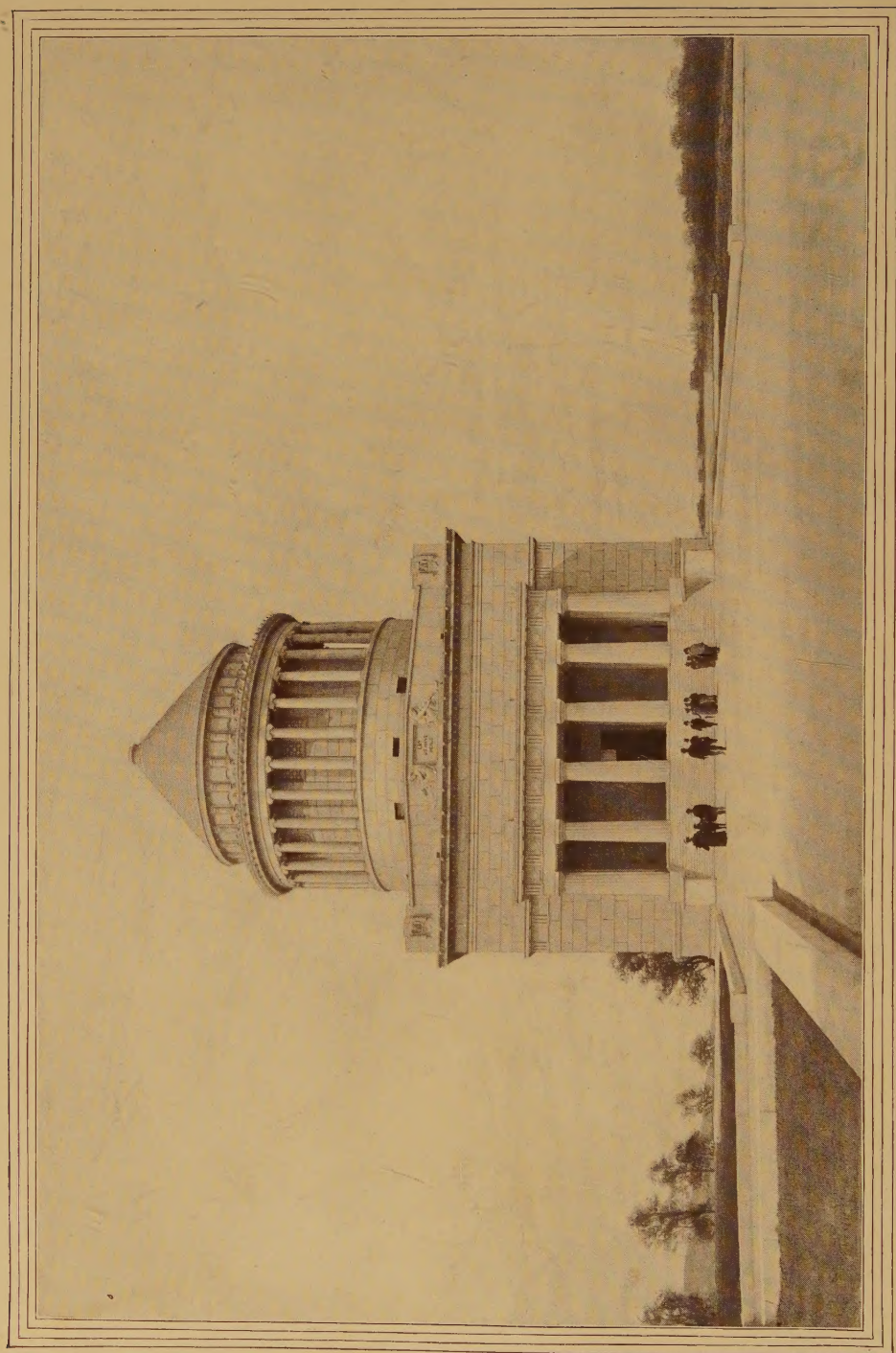


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GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB.

On April 27th, 1897, on the site of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City, there was dedicated to that great citizen and soldier a wonderful tomb, which in architecture is severe but noble. Ground was broken on April 27th, 1891, on the anniversary of Grant's birthday, and one year later the corner stone was laid by President Harrison.

The lower section is ninety feet on a side, is square in shape and of the Grecian-Doric order.

The steps on the south side are seventy feet in width.

The structure is surmounted with a cornice and a parapet at a height of seventy-two feet, above which arise a circular cupola seventy feet in diameter, terminating in a pyramidal top 150 feet above grade, and 280 feet above the Hudson River. The interior gives a cruciform plan seventy-six feet in greatest length. The plane and round surfaces are ornamented with sculpture in alto-relievo, depicting scenes in General Grant's career. The sculpture is by J. Massey Rhind.

The crypt is directly under the centre of the dome, and stairways lead to the passage surrounding the sarcophagus where also rest the remains of General Grant's widow.

GENERAL GRANTS TOMB

The tomb of General Grant is situated on the left bank of the Hudson River, near the city of New York. It is a large, imposing structure, built of granite, and is surrounded by a high wall. The tomb is the work of the sculptor, John Henry Brown, and is a fine example of the art of the sculptor. The tomb is a large, imposing structure, built of granite, and is surrounded by a high wall. The tomb is the work of the sculptor, John Henry Brown, and is a fine example of the art of the sculptor.

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CUBA

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Explanation:

Capital of Cuba thus: **HAVANA** ☆

Capitals of Provinces thus: **Matanzas** ○

Railroads: — — — — —

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Cuba.



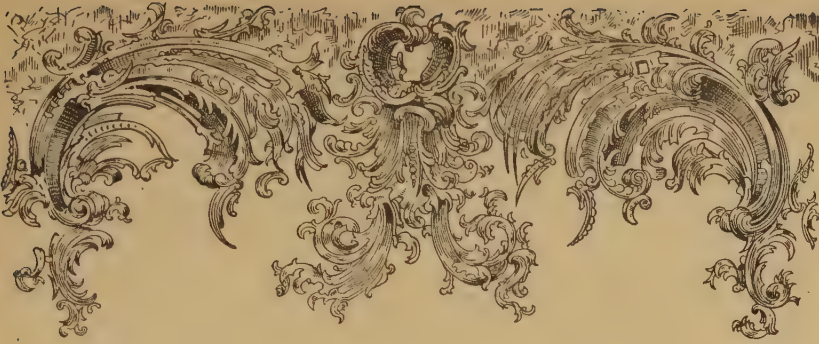
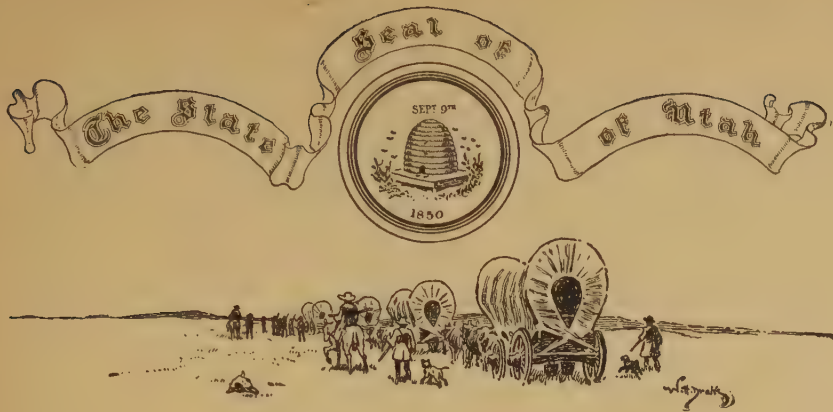


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CHAPTER I

GARFIELD'S AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATIONS 1881-1885

[*Author's Note:* Two decades have now passed since the Civil War, and the country has settled into an era of peaceful political and industrial development. It is suddenly and grievously shocked by the cruel assassination of the newly installed President, James A. Garfield, by the partially irresponsible Charles J. Guiteau. Again was the stability of our republican form of government demonstrated by the quiet succession of Vice-President Arthur to the office of President.

One is forcibly reminded by this event of the story told following the assassination of President Lincoln. The whole country, already wrought up by the tragedies of four years of war, was in a state almost of panic. While the streets of New York were filled with a surging and bewildered mob, a great voice suddenly rang out in stentorian tones the words: "God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives." The mob paused to listen and was soon calmed to reason by the wise and earnest words of the speaker, General James Abram Garfield, who himself was destined to be the second President to fall from an assassin's bullet.

The authorities for this chapter are the various current histories and periodicals of the day.]



The Brooklyn Bridge.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD was born at Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831. While he was an infant his father died, and he was left to the care of an excellent mother. Brought up in the backwoods, he became rugged, strong, and active, so that in middle life he was always superior to his own sons in athletic contests.

While still a boy, Garfield exhibited remarkable mechanical ability, and his services were in demand among his neighbors. When a youth he was driver for a canal-boat, and at the age of seventeen attended the high school in Chester, where he was a hard student and made good progress in the common



J. A. Garfield

branches and in Latin, Greek, and algebra. Entering Hiram College in 1851, he was an instructor at the end of three years. He then became a student at Williams College, where he was graduated two years later. Some time afterwards he was made president of Hiram College. Although he had been elected to the Ohio Senate, he was still president of the college when the war broke out, and soon entered the military service. One of the feats of which the college president was proud was his discovery of an original demonstration of the famous 47th problem of Euclid, or the *pons asinorum* (the square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides).

Garfield made a fine record in the war. He was first lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the Forty-second regiment of Ohio volunteers. He became a brigadier-general, doing excellent service in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was Rosecrans' chief-of-staff, and showed conspicuous gallantry at Chickamauga. He was elected to Congress while serving in the field, and remained a member of that body for seventeen years, when, in 1879, he was sent to the United States Senate.

President Garfield chose the following Cabinet: James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois (son of the martyred President), Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior; Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General; Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster-General.

It was not long before dissensions arose in the Republican party. Roscoe Conkling was the leader of the "stalwarts," who had supported Grant's renomination for a third term; while James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, and a strong personal opponent of Conkling, was the leader of the "half-breeds." The stalwarts insisted that the offices should be divided in accordance with the wishes of the senators and representatives of the respective states. The President claimed the right of naming the officers as he preferred. He nominated Judge William Robertson for collector of customs for the port of New York, one of the best offices in the gift of the administration. He was confirmed, and Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, senators from the state of New York, were so angered that they resigned their seats in Congress, the Senate adjourning in June.

PERIOD VII

THE NEW
UNITED
STATESThe
Presi-
dent's
Cabinet

PERIOD VII

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President Garfield arranged to place his two sons in Williams College, and to spend a short time with his invalid wife at the seashore. He rode to the Baltimore railway station, July 2, 1881, in company with Secretary Blaine and some friends, to take the cars for Elberon, N. J. He was in the station talking with Mr. Blaine when a wretched miscreant, named Charles Julius Guiteau, stepped up



SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD

Assas-
sination
of the
Presi-
dent

behind the President and shot him in the back with a pistol. The President staggered and sank to the floor, but was quickly lifted into a carriage and carried to the executive mansion, while Guiteau was hurried to prison before the people comprehended the crime he had committed. But for this prompt action he would have been lynched.

The country was shocked by the second assassination of a President, and the soldier who was guarding the prisoner only echoed the feeling of the public when he fired his musket at the window of Guiteau's cell, in the hope of killing the assassin.

The President's wound was a severe one, but the hope was strong that he would recover. He received the best medical skill, and so

general was the sympathy for the sufferer that earnest prayers were offered up for him throughout Christendom. The President was removed to Elberon, where for a time he seemed to rally, but he sank again and quietly passed away on the night of September 19. It was a curious coincidence that this day was the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, where he gained his chief military reputation.

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—
Death
of the
Presi-
dent

The body was taken to Washington, viewed by vast throngs, and then removed to Cleveland, where a fine monument has since been erected over the remains. Congress voted that the President's salary should be continued to the widow during the remainder of his term, and a fund amounting to \$364,000 was presented to her.

The assassin of the President was generally looked upon as a "crank." He was a dogged office-seeker and had shadowed the unsuspecting Garfield for some time before he gained the courage to shoot. His manner during his trial was intolerably insolent, his purpose probably being to impress the jury with his lunacy. No doubt that Guiteau had a slight touch of insanity in his family, and he himself was not intellectually bright, yet he saw clearly the difference between right and wrong, and was morally responsible for his crime. The jury pronounced him guilty, January 25, 1882, and he was hanged on the 30th of June following.

In accordance with the Constitution, the Vice-President, Chester Alan Arthur, now became President. He was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was graduated from Union College in 1849, taught school a while, and then removed to New York City, and became a lawyer. He was very successful in his profession, and during the war was quartermaster-general of the state of New York. He was made collector of customs for the port in 1871, and held the office for seven years, when he was removed by President Hayes.

Presi-
dent
Arthur

The Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, like those of the first and second Presidents, are interwoven with each other. In accordance with custom, all of Garfield's advisers handed their resignations to his successor, as soon as he assumed office. He requested them to retain their places until the meeting of Congress. All complied except Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, who resigned in October to be a candidate for the Senate. Edwin Morgan was nominated as his successor and confirmed, but declined to serve, and Judge Charles J. Folger, of New York, held the office

The
Presi-
dent's
Cabinet



Chester A. Allen

until his death in 1884, when he was succeeded by Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, and he by Hugh McCulloch, of the same state. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, followed Blaine as Secretary of State, serving to the end of Arthur's term.

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STATES

Lincoln, the Secretary of War, served under both Garfield and Arthur. Kirkwood gave way to Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, as Secretary of the Interior, and Hunt to William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, as Secretary of the Navy. Postmaster-General James resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Walter Q. Gresham, and by Frank Hatton, of Iowa. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General under Garfield, was followed by Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

President Arthur was one of the most polished of gentlemen. He showed no wish to change the policy of the former administration, but he found several irritating affairs on his hands. One of these was the "Star Route" frauds. In the sparsely settled regions of the West a number of fast mail routes had been established, and were marked on official documents each by a star. The professed object of these star routes was greater promptness in the delivery of the mail in the wild districts, where the settlements were few and far between. The law, however, regarding mail contracts, limited the amounts to be expended, but a clause permitted the appropriation of money for "expediting" these mail routes, and this clause opened the way for enormous frauds. The mail routes were leased at the legal rates, and then vast sums were divided between certain officers of the government and the contractors for the additional contracts to expedite the same lines. Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, and Thomas J. Brady, formerly second assistant postmaster-general, were indicted for conspiracy to enrich themselves by defrauding the government.

The
"Star
Route"
Fraud

The prominence of the accused drew the attention of the country to the trial. The frauds came to light while President Garfield was alive, but nothing was done in the way of prosecution until Attorney-General Brewster took up the matter, during Arthur's administration. He pushed it vigorously, but the result was a miscarriage of justice. The verdict of September 11, 1882, convicted several insignificant persons, while the real conspirators went free. A new trial began in December, and continued six months. Dorsey's chief clerk turned state's evidence and gave the most damaging testimony against

A Mis-
carriage
of
Justice

PERIOD VII his chief, and yet all three were acquitted. There could be no doubt of the means employed to secure this shameless verdict.

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STATES

The
Mor-
mons

For years the Mormons had caused much trouble to the government. In 1882 Senator Edmunds introduced an anti-polygamy bill, which after considerable debate, passed both houses, and being duly signed by the President, disfranchised all polygamists and made them ineligible to office.

The suspension bridge connecting the cities of New York and



BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Brooklyn was opened on May 24, 1883. This great bridge was at that time one of the most important structures of the kind in the world, and its opening attracted wide attention and was marked by impressive ceremonies. The bridge was erected under the direction of the distinguished Prussian engineer, John A. Roebling, who had previously built the suspension bridge across the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, another just below Niagara Falls, another across the Mississippi, and several other similar structures.

The main span of the Brooklyn bridge was 1,595 feet 6 inches in length, and the two land spans 930 feet each, the masonry approach

on the New York side being 1,562 feet, and on the Brooklyn side 971 feet, so that the total length of the bridge was about 6,000 feet, or a little more than a mile. The middle of the bridge was 138 feet above the water in winter, and, because of the expansion produced by heat, 3 feet less in the summer. The bridge was 13 years in building. This bridge of course has been greatly eclipsed by other bridges erected since in New York and elsewhere. The subway railroads, running through tunnels under the rivers and beneath the streets in New York and other cities, are wonders of more recent construction, though hardly arousing more general notice than the great suspension bridge did in its day.

In the presidential election of 1884, the Democrats put forward Grover Cleveland, of New York, with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the candidate for Vice-President. The nominees of the Republicans were James G. Blaine, of Maine, and General John A. Logan, of Illinois. The Republicans made the tariff the main issue, while the Democrats used civil service reform as their principal argument. The Republicans as a party were strongly protective, but many of their political opponents held the same views, and the lines between the two parties were often intermingled or disappeared altogether.

The contest was close, with the indications in favor of the election of Blaine, when his chances were destroyed by one of those trifling incidents which sometimes change the destiny of a nation. At a banquet, near the close of the campaign, in New York City, Reverend Dr. Burchard, in a speech of welcome, referred to the Democratic party as that of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." The words (which Mr. Blaine said he did not rebuke because he did not hear them) offended many Roman Catholics, who voted for Mr. Blaine's opponent. Mr. Cleveland carried the state of New York by the slight majority of 1,047, out of a total vote of more than 1,100,000. He had an aggregate of 219 electoral votes to 182 for Mr. Blaine. John P. St. John, the Prohibition candidate, received 151,809 popular votes, but no electoral ones, and 133,825 were cast for Benjamin F. Butler, the greenback candidate.

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UNITED
STATES

Mechanical
Wonders

Presidential
Election
of 1884



Ernst Chladni



CHAPTER II

CLEVELAND'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION

1885-1889

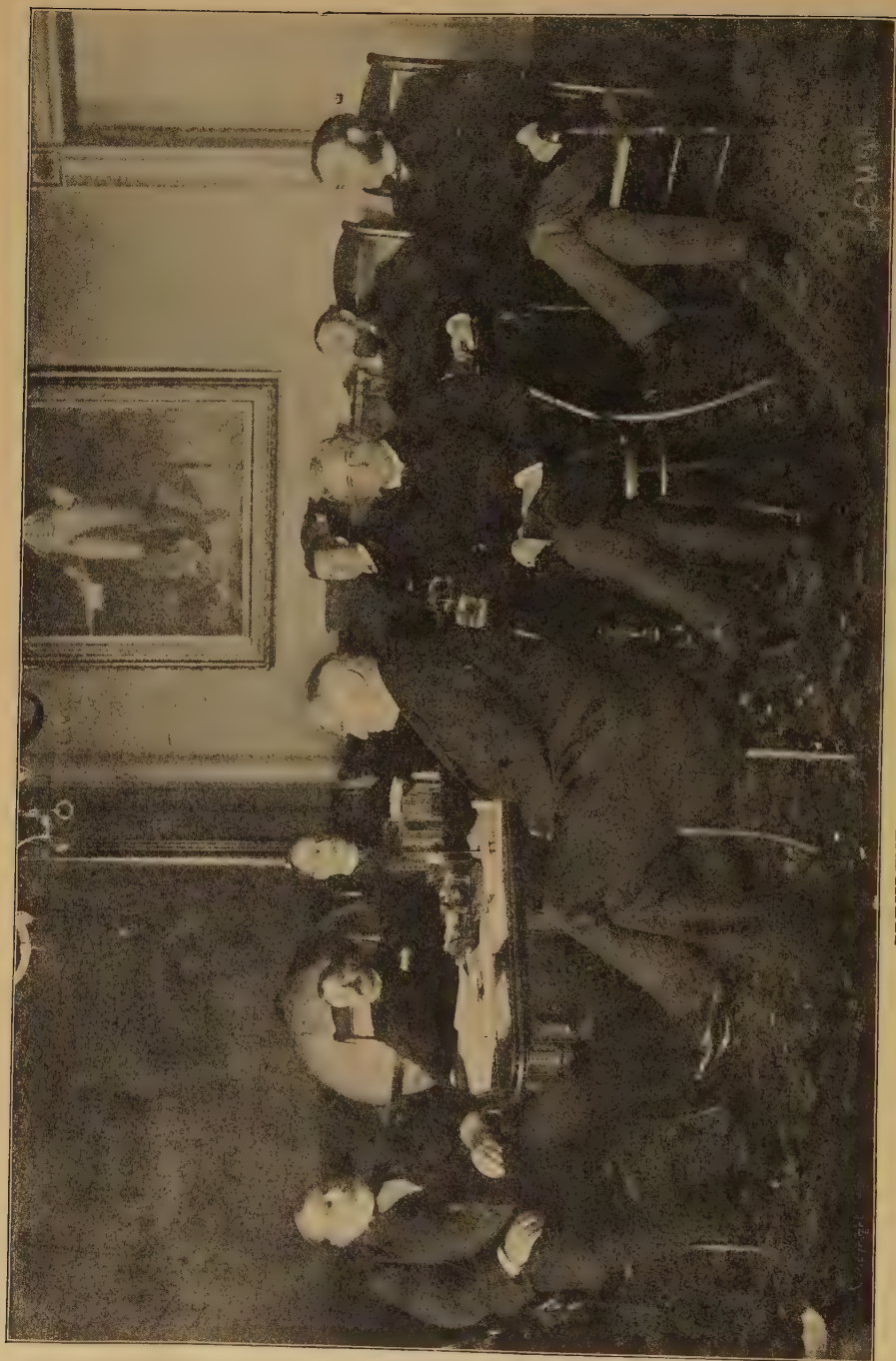
[*Author's Note:* Probably one of the most efficient causes in impairing the usefulness of our Presidents is office-seeking. Garfield lost his life on account of disappointing the miserable Guiteau in his importunities for position, and life was scarcely endurable for each of his predecessors in the presidential chair on account of being pestered by people in search of positions under the government. Senators and congressmen championed the cause of these cormorants, and used the influence of their high office to secure for them the places they sought. It is doubtful whether Jackson, when he said, "To the victors belong the spoils," realized how much he was doing to plague his successors. Mr. Cleveland's partially successful attempt to bring under the domination of the civil service every office possible was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and one that relieved future Presidents of much nerve-wrecking annoyance.

Brief accounts appear in this chapter of the presentation by the French people of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, and of the death and funeral of General Grant.]



Ex-President Cleveland's Home.

GROVER CLEVELAND was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. He received his education in the public schools, and taught for a while in an institution for the blind at Clinton, N. Y. He made his home in Buffalo in 1855, and, having been admitted to the bar, was appointed assistant district-attorney in 1863, and seven years later was elected sheriff of the county. Although the city was strongly Republican, he was chosen mayor in 1881. His course in this office added to his popularity, and he received the nomination for governor in the autumn of 1882. His majority of 192,854 was so prodigious that it attracted the attention of the country, and led



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS FIRST CABINET

to his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic convention at Chicago, July 10, 1884, by a vote of 683 against 137 for all other candidates. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was named for the vice-presidency. The Republicans nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, for the presidency, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for the vice-presidency.

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Cleveland's popular vote was 4,911,017, while Blaine had the support of 4,848,334 voters. The electoral vote was: Cleveland, 219; Blaine, 182.

President Cleveland's Cabinet appointments were: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York, succeeded by Charles S. Fairchild, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, succeeded by William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, succeeded by Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Attorney-General, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

Cleve-
land's
Cabinet

Twenty-five years had passed since the Democracy had held the reins of government, and the members of the party, as might be expected, were clamorous for the offices that had been so long in the hands of the Republicans; but the President offended a great many of his supporters by living up to the principle of civil service reform, which was the leading plank in the platform on which he was elected.

One of the most striking objects that greets a person when sailing up the harbor of New York is the Statue of Liberty. It was the conception of Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the eminent French sculptor. An appeal made for subscriptions in France in 1874 met with a cordial response, and February 22, 1877, Congress voted to accept the gift and set apart Bedloe's Island for the site. The official presentation of the statue to the minister of the United States took place in Paris, July 4, 1884, the presentation being made by Count de Lesseps, who stated that one hundred thousand French persons had contributed to its cost, and that they represented 180 cities, 40 general councils, and many chambers of commerce and societies.

The
Bartholdi
Statue

The Bartholdi statue was dedicated October 28, 1886, and,

PERIOD VII although the weather was cold and rainy, the ceremonies were very
THE NEW impressive. Among those on the reviewing stand were President
UNITED
STATES
Cleveland, General Sheridan, Secretaries Bayard, Lamar, Whitney,



STATUE OF LIBERTY

and Vilas of the Cabinet; M. Bartholdi, M. de Lesseps, and the French delegation, and many leading American citizens.

Everyone knows that the Bartholdi statue is of colossal proportions, and was the largest work of the kind ever built up to that time. The following figures are worth noting: it is 150 feet from the base

of the figure to the top of the torch, which is 305 feet above low-water mark. The copper sheets that form the outside of the statue weigh 88 tons. The forefinger is more than eight feet long; the second joint about five feet in circumference; the finger-nail more than a foot; the nose almost four feet, and the head about fourteen and a half feet high. Forty persons can stand together in the head, and twelve within the hollow torch.

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The first year of Cleveland's administration will always be memorable because it saw the death of the foremost soldier and citizen of the Republic. A malignant cancer developed at the root of General Grant's tongue, and medical science was powerless to check its growth. His vitality enabled him to resist it for a long time. He was removed to Mount McGregor, in New York state, where he was surrounded by his devoted family and attended by physicians of the highest skill. With death steadily advancing upon him, and amid the most poignant suffering, he completed his Memoirs, which form an invaluable addition to the history of the Civil War. At last his great vitality succumbed, and he quietly passed away, a few minutes after eight o'clock, on the evening of July 22, 1885.

Death of
General
Grant

In many ways the country had shown its gratitude to General Grant for his preëminent services. Swords of honor, money, and houses had been given to him; Congress voted its thanks and created a new army rank for him, and finally he was twice chosen by an immense majority President of the United States.

Well-
Merited
Honors

After his return from a tour around the world General Grant engaged in business in the city of New York. The soul of honor himself, he became the victim of adroit swindlers, and lost all his own savings and those of many others. It was the severest blow of his life, but he was enmeshed in the toils that have ruined thousands, and which proved the crowning misfortune of his life. It was shortly after this that the cancer manifested itself and his earthly career drew to a close.

The funeral ceremonies were among the most impressive ever seen in the history of the country. The remains were fittingly entombed in a temporary vault at Riverside Park,* on the Hudson, the funeral procession being viewed by twenty miles of people, wedged shoulder to shoulder on either side of the nine and a half miles' line of march.

The
Funeral
Ceremo-
nies

* A description of the permanent tomb and the story of its dedication appears in its chronological order in a later chapter.



ULYSSES S. GRANT

Reproduced From a Photograph by Anderson Taken Not Long Before General Grant's Last Illness

Probably half a million were in the double line and in the windows along the route. Among those in the carriages were Generals Sherman, J. E. Johnston, Sheridan, Buckner, John A. Logan, President Cleveland and his Cabinet, ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur, with senators, congressmen, governors, mayors, assemblymen, and hundreds of prominent citizens.

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Twenty years had passed since the sun of the Confederacy sank forever behind the hills of Appomattox. The leaders were fast passing away, and the grass was growing over the battlefields, furrowed by shot and shell, and upon the mounds that marked the last resting-place of the fallen heroes. The "bloody chasm" that once separated the sections was closed, and across it were clasped the hands of those who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray.

Mourners who had visited the cemetery in New Orleans to strew flowers on the graves of their dead friends laid the sweet tributes also upon the last resting-places of those that had once been their enemies. This act of honoring alike the Confederate and Union dead touched a responsive chord North and South. In one section, Memorial Day is as sacred an anniversary as is Decoration Day in the other.

The Blue
and the
Gray

It was this spirit that inspired Judge Francis M. Finch, of New York, to write:

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

By the flow of the inland river
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and foe.

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—
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UNITED
STATES
—

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Brodered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the Summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.





CHAPTER III

APACHES AND ANARCHISTS

[*Author's Note:* As the record of the historian approaches more nearly to the current period of his writing his difficulties increase. Events have not yet been sifted and graded by the perspective of time, and the historian is dependent for his material upon the pages of current publications, which are of necessity more or less ephemeral in their character, and often are colored by prejudice, partisan interest, or darkened by ignorance. The historian himself is bound to be influenced also to a greater or less extent by his own personal predilections and idiosyncracies. History does not crystallize into books until fifty or more years after the event. As this record goes on through the remaining volumes and chapters to its end dependence is more and more confined to current publications and documents. This chapter covers a number of interesting events and episodes, the most notable of which perhaps are the raid of the Apache Indians and the anarchist riots at Chicago.]



THE Apache Indians of the southwest were the most murderous of all the red men that had resisted the settlement of their country by the white people. It has been shown that gross injustice marked the action of the first settlers towards the Indians, and from that day this unwisdom, dishonesty, and fraud prevailed to a greater or less degree. It has been truly said that back of all the Indian outbreaks and massacres the inciting cause is invariably to be found in broken treaties, scoundrelly agents, and disregarded obligations on the part of individuals, and, sad to say, too often of the state and national governments. It is a sad fact that in every Indian outbreak it is the innocent and not the guilty that suffer.

But, aside from these considerations of injustice, the Apaches committed many of their crimes in pure wantonness. They were

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treacherous, as merciless as tigers, and with a power of endurance that approached the marvelous. One of those stocky, iron-limbed bucks could lope up the side of a mountain for half a mile without the slightest increase of respiration; he could ride over the alkali plains of Arizona and New Mexico while the flaming sun so heated the metal



AN APACHE WARRIOR

The
Apaches

of the weapons of his pursuers that they blistered their hands; he could endure thirst for hours, and if at the end of two or three days he decided to eat, he would feast upon serpents, or insects, or kill and eat his pony, and continue his raid on foot; a party of them would burrow in the sand that was hot enough to roast eggs, peering out like so many rattlesnakes, until the unsuspecting wagon-train reached the right spot, and then burst upon them like a cyclone; if hard pressed they would scatter like a covey of quail. When pursuit had been

made impossible they would come together in some mountain gorge, fifty miles away. They would burn the buildings of a ranch, slaughter the men, women, and infants, and by the time a pursuit could be organized would be repeating the atrocity a dozen miles distant. The bravest man shuddered for his family when news reached him that Victoria, or Mangus, or Geronimo had broken

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AN APACHE HOME

away from the reservation, and with eight or ten hostiles was spreading desolation and woe along the frontier.

The friction with the Apaches came to a final culmination during the first administration of President Cleveland, and a review of the whole episode is here given:

There was no trouble with the Warm Spring Indians until 1872. They were satisfied with their fertile lands in Warm Spring Valley,

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UNITED
STATESInjustice
to the
Apaches

New Mexico, and asked only to be let alone. But there were plenty of greedy white men who coveted their land, and they persuaded the Interior Department to order the Indians to leave. In March, 1872, they were taken to the barren region around Fort Tularosa, to be taught the improved methods of farming. Nature interposed a check, for the soil was not only worthless, but it was so cold that ice formed except for three months in the year, and the only vegetation that would grow was stunted turnips. General Howard saw the blunder that had been made, and had the Warm Spring Indians sent back to their old homes. It was not long, however, before a still greater mistake was committed, when they were removed to the San Carlos reservation. There the water was brackish and the soil sterile, but, worst of all, the section was the home of a thousand Chiricahua Apaches, who were hereditary enemies of the Warm Spring band, hardly three-fourths as numerous.

Geron-
imo

The leader of the Warm Spring Indians was Geronimo, the most famous of the miscreants that spread terror and desolation for years through the Southwest. His father was Mangus Colorado, who was, if possible, worse than the son. Mangus Colorado was one of the few Indians who had no ground of complaint against the whites: they had never ill used him, but his hatred of them was intense. He trained his son in this terrible school, and when finally Mangus was killed, he left a worthy successor behind him.

Geronimo pushed the work of massacre so relentlessly that a vigorous effort was made to run him down. One of those enlisted against him was a chief named Chato. This Indian was a cousin of Geronimo, and the two claimed to be enemies. It was Chato who murdered, some years before, the family of Judge McComas at a crossing of the river Gila. Although Chato afterwards professed to be a good Indian, and never tired in the pursuit of his cousin, there are grounds for believing that a secret understanding existed between them, and that Geronimo received timely warning of every threatening movement against him.

Geron-
imo on
a Raid

Finally Geronimo declared that he would be hostile no more. He remained quiet and peaceful for a time, but in May, 1885, he broke away from the reservation, taking with him thirty-four warriors, eight youths, and ninety-one women, the party not going into camp until they had ridden one hundred and twenty miles. Their pursuers were at their heels, however, and kept up the pursuit for

several hundred miles, but not once did they get within gunshot, and the band finally found safety among the mountains. The hunt, however, was maintained, and at last a desperate effort resulted in the capture of Geronimo. He was held prisoner a single night, when he broke away again. Returning some days later with several warriors, he caught up a white woman and threatened to kill her if she did not point out his wife's tent (this chief was then living with his seventeenth wife). She showed him the tent, and, seizing his wife, he was off before any man knew of his presence in camp.

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A Cap-
ture and
an
Escape

Captain H. W. Lawton took up the pursuit May 5, 1885, with the intention of operating within Mexican territory, as it was thought that Geronimo would withdraw to his stronghold in the Sierra Madres. Instead, however, his band separated into small parties, and began a bloody raid in southwestern Arizona and northwestern Sonora. Captain Lawton therefore changed his original plan, and took up the direct pursuit.

Lawton's command included thirty-five men of Troop B, Fourth cavalry, twenty Indian scouts, twenty men of Company D, Eighth infantry, and two pack-trains. They left Fort Huachuca, and entered at once upon their difficult and dangerous task.

In June, fresh detachments of scouts and infantry took the places of the others who were worn out, and in the following month the hostiles were driven southeast of Oposura, the pursuers having traveled by that time a distance of 1,400 miles, over parched desert and wild mountains. Never before were the Apaches pressed with so persistent vigor. Three times they were forced to abandon their animals and flee on foot. "Every device known to the Indian," says Captain Lawton, "was practiced to throw me off the trail, but without avail. My trailers were good, and it was soon proved that there was no spot the enemy could reach where security was assured."

A
Vigorous
Pursuit

When the cavalry were used up, infantry and Indian scouts took their place, doing a work whose difficulty can hardly be understood. During the day the heat was frightful, and the rain fell in torrents at night. Many of the iron-limbed soldiers succumbed, until only fourteen of the infantry were left. When they were barefoot they gave up, and Lieutenant A. L. Smith with his cavalry took their places.

Amazing as was the endurance of the Apaches, they had never known anything like this. The relentless pursuit was due to General Miles, who had succeeded General Cook, relieved at his own



PURSING THE APACHES

request. As proof of the almost incredible work done by this command during four months, they passed a distance exceeding 3,000 miles, the trail of the Apaches crossing and recrossing itself, and leading through the wildest portions of what seemed

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ON THE WARPATH

inaccessible mountains. Scout Eduardy once rode a single horse nearly 500 miles within the period of a week. The raiding and massacring covered a region of 30,000 square miles, while about 3,000 soldiers on our side of the line, and as many Mexican soldiers across the border, were trying to run down the hostiles.

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UNITED
STATESThe
Rene-
gades

General Miles pressed the pursuit with untiring vigor. The mountains where they were likely to go were thoroughly scouted. The renegades, in addition to the unspeakable Geronimo, included Natchez, son of the famous Cochise, and more than thirty others. These men knew the trails and passes and water-holes throughout the wild section, and being impeded by no baggage, were able for a long time to elude their pursuers. Our soldiers stationed guards at the water-holes, and the heliographic service, just introduced, flashed orders to troops in the field, from peak to peak, across immense areas of country.

Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry, kept up the pursuit of Geronimo's band and gave the Indians no rest. Frequently he dashed into their camp and captured their provisions and stock, but the warriors saved themselves by scurrying into the mountains; and the pursuit being still pressed, they hurried across the border into Mexico.

This, however, availed them nothing, for the soldiers (in accordance with an understanding with the Mexican authorities) galloped after them, and the Mexican troops joined in the pursuit. One day a deserter brought in news that Geronimo's band was encamped near the town of Fronteras, in the Sierra Madres, and that they were worn out and short of ammunition. The wily Geronimo was trying to make a treaty with the Mexicans which would leave him free to raid American territory.

Geron-
imo
Brought
to Bay

Learning these facts, Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, of the Sixth cavalry, volunteered to go into the Apache camp and try to persuade Geronimo to surrender. Gatewood spoke Apache, and was an old acquaintance of the great war chief, but the task he offered to perform was so perilous, as, in the opinion of his friends, to offer no hope and to involve certain death of the daring officer. Gatewood was an experienced Indian fighter, and he knew that those ferocious miscreants were in the worst mood conceivable, because of being run down, and the probability was that he would be killed on the instant he placed himself within their reach. Nevertheless, he set out without hesitation, accompanied by two Chiricahua scouts.

The Apaches were encamped in an abandoned Jesuit mission village of old adobe houses, with an adobe wall around it. When near the place, Gatewood dismounted, and leaving his horse in charge of the two scouts, walked into the village. The moment the

Indians saw him, they caught up their guns. Gatewood laid down his carbine, and, recognizing Geronimo, beckoned to him to approach. The chief advanced, and the two sat down beside each other, on a pile of stones, for a talk, while the sullen warriors, a short distance away, grimly awaited the orders of their leader.

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THE END OF IT ALL

Almost the first words of Geronimo were a demand of the visitor as to whether he knew the risk he ran, and whether he expected to leave the place alive. The lieutenant's reply was the only one that could save his life:

Lieutenant
Gatewood's
Daring

"Of course you can kill me, but you are a great chief that I have

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known for years, and to whom I give my confidence. Could you gain anything by it? The Mexican troops are coming from the south, and we are only a few miles to the north. You will soon be surrounded; will you not be wise, therefore, in surrendering to us and in trusting to our honor?"

Opening the conversation in this way, Gatewood conducted it with exquisite tact. Knowing thoroughly the Indian character, he

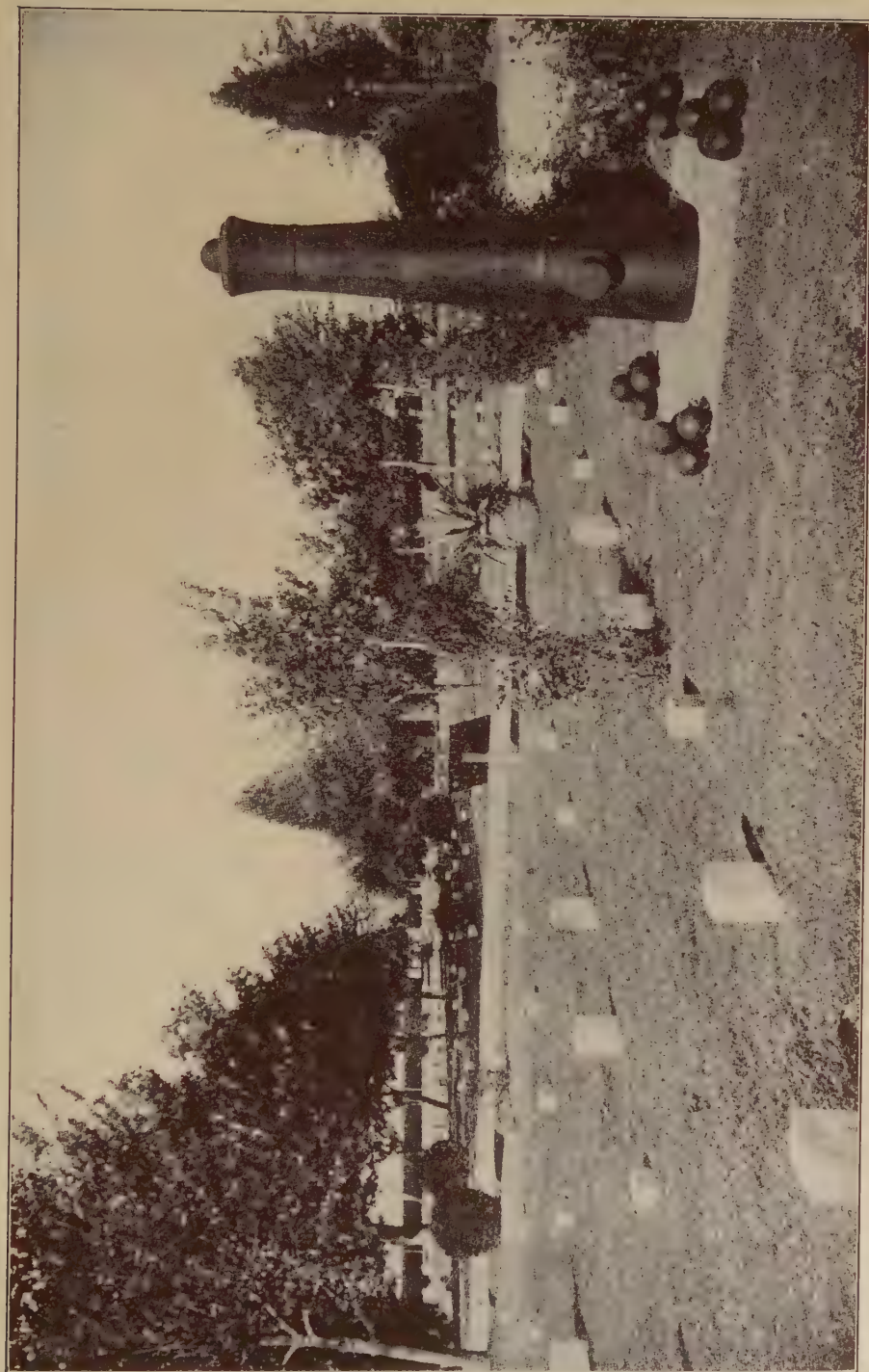


A GALLANT EXPLOIT

flattered the terrible chief, lulled his suspicion, roused his self-interest, and increased his fear of the consequences of continuing his raids and massacres. The officer saw that he had succeeded in interesting Geronimo, who finally promised, on the assurance of Gatewood, that he should be allowed to come and go in safety, to visit Captain Lawton on the morrow for the purpose of having a talk with him.

This ended Lieutenant Gatewood's mission, and bidding the chief good-by, he walked out of the village unmolested and returned to camp. On the following day Geronimo visited Captain Lawton, and soon after the two set out for Fort Bowie to meet General Miles, the Apache band and Captain Lawton's command marching on

Surrender of the
Apaches



NATIONAL CEMETERY, RICHMOND, VA.

parallel lines, and often encamping within sight of each other. Eleven days later they met General Miles at Skeleton Canon, he being on his way from Fort Bowie. At this place Geronimo and Natchez, with their followers, surrendered upon the single condition that their lives should be spared. Geronimo, Natchez, and two of their warriors rode in an ambulance to Fort Bowie, the nearest railway station, the others following on foot. Thence they were sent eastward to Fort Pickens. Soon afterwards all of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Apaches remaining on the San Carlos reservation, were removed to Fort Marion in Florida.

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Another of the many exploits of our soldiers deserves record. In a fight in the Pointa Mountains, May 3, 1886, Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clark, of the Tenth cavalry, dashed forward at the risk of his life and carried out Corporal Scott, who was desperately wounded and lying helpless under a hot fire of the Apaches. This gallant officer was injured and drowned in the river near Fort Custer, Montana, in 1893.

A Gallant
Deed

At about ten o'clock at night, August 31, 1886, Richmond, Va., was violently shaken by an earthquake, an experience so new and startling that the city was thrown into wild excitement. Columbia, S. C., received a more severe shock, the buildings swaying back and forth, while the terrified inhabitants rushed into the streets in their night-robes. There were lesser shocks at Memphis, Nashville, Raleigh, Chattanooga, Selma, Lynchburg, Norfolk, St. Louis, Mobile, Louisville, Wilmington (Del.), Wilmington (N. C.), Cleveland, Chicago, and as far north as Albany, N. Y.

To the close of September, there were thirty-four recorded shocks; twenty-eight were noted in October, and fourteen in November. Most of them were slight, but the deaths numbered more than a hundred; \$10,000,000 damage was done, and two-thirds of the city of Columbia required rebuilding.

Most of the domestic disturbances in this country have been due to foreigners, many of whom had fled from their own homes to escape punishment for their crimes. Among the thousands that flocked to our shores were the very dregs of society in the Old World, the worst of whom were the anarchists, who scoffed at religion and the most sacred of ordinances, and whose aim in life was to destroy existing governments by means of violence and murder.

Domestic
Disturb-
ances

The country was disturbed by numerous strikes in 1886. The

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demand was made in Chicago and New York that eight instead of ten hours should constitute a full day's work. Many of the disputes were settled by compromise, but generally the demand was refused. Because of this, 40,000 workmen in Chicago went on a strike. They were mainly iron-workers, brick-makers, lumbermen, factory hands and freight-handlers.

Anar-
chistic
Riot in
Chicago

On Monday, May 3, a swarm of men, incited by the pestilent anarchists, and numbering more than 10,000, attacked the McCormick Reaper Works, on western avenue. In the midst of the turmoil, a patrol-wagon, containing twelve policemen, hurried to the spot. Drawing their revolvers, they faced the mob, which had doubled in numbers, and ordered them to disperse. They replied with a volley of stones. Then the police fired over their heads and were jeered at. When this had occurred twice, the officers aimed directly at the rioters and hit several. The mob returned the fire, but harmed no one.

Other patrol-wagons dashed up, and the police forced back the strikers and cleared the streets. The trembling workmen in McCormick's works were brought out and escorted home, amid the taunting of the people at the windows and on the sidewalks.

On the evening of Tuesday some three thousand men and boys gathered at the old Haymarket Plaza, Des Plaines and Randolph streets, in answer to a call circulated by handbills printed in English and German. Most of the men were armed, expecting a collision with the police. In the midst of a wild harangue by one of the anarchists, Inspector Bonfield with a column of policemen forced his way through the mob to the wagon which the speakers used as a platform, and commanded the orator to cease and the crowd to disperse. The mob answered with stones and hoots and grew more demonstrative because of the forbearance of the officers.

The
Dyna-
mite
Bomb

In the midst of the confusion, some person standing at the entrance to an alley opening on Des Plaines street (or in the wagon), hurled a small, thin object, which spat fire as it dropped to the ground in front of the body of policemen. It was a dynamite bomb, and the next moment it exploded with awful effect. Seven policemen were killed, eleven crippled for life, and twelve so badly hurt that they were unfit for duty for more than a year. Despite the appalling result, Inspector Bonfield and the remainder of his men charged upon and scattered the rioters.

The leaders in this horrible outrage were arrested and brought to trial. They were found guilty, several hanged, and a number sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Governor Altgeld, however, in 1893 pardoned all who were left, on the ground that their trial was not a fair one. Yet there never was a fairer trial. It is unquestionably correct law that the overt act of any band of conspirators truly interprets the criminality of all the preceding steps. All are responsible for what is done by each in pursuance of the common purpose. Never was guilt more clearly established. It may be added that Governor Altgeld's fondness for setting criminals free led him, during the latter part of his last gubernatorial term, to include among those pardoned some that he himself had sentenced when on the bench.

Following the Chicago crime a reaction set in against anarchists, and they have caused little trouble during succeeding years.

In the presidential election of 1888, eight tickets were put forward. The Democratic was Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; the Republican, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York. In addition, the Prohibition ticket was headed by Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; the Union Labor, by A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; the United Labor by Robert J. Coudret, of Illinois; the American Labor by James L. Curtis, of New York; the Industrial Reform, by Albert E. Redstone, of California, and the Equal Rights by Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.

Only an insignificant support was received by the last six tickets named. Harrison carried every Northern state except New Jersey, and received 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland.

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Presi-
dential
Election
of 1888





Benjamin Harrison



The Capitol

Washington D.C.



CHAPTER IV

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

1889-1893

[*Author's Note:* The saddest matter chronicled in this chapter is the awful disaster at Johnstown, Pa. That catastrophe, like the great Chicago fire, furnished abundant evidence that, while mankind may be preëminently selfish, yet people are always ready to come promptly to the aid of those that suffer from these unavoidable calamities. Aid in every shape, including hundreds of thousands of dollars, was promptly sent, and a profound sympathy was felt for the victims of that flood not only in the United States, but throughout civilized Europe. The dream of the altruist is that a feeling of the common brotherhood of man should grow in intensity until injury to one is recognized as an injury to all. The slaughter of the Armenians by the Turks furnished another illustration of the manner in which the thoughtful people of the world can be wrought upon by human suffering. The shameful impotence of the "Powers of Europe" showed how the best instincts of our humanity are blighted and made of no avail by the jealousies of politics and the temporizing policy of diplomacy.]



Statuary Hall at the Capitol

BENJAMIN HARRISON was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and was the son of John Scott Harrison, who was the son of the ninth President. Benjamin was an excellent student in his youth, and early attracted attention by his skill in debate, while in attendance at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He became a law student in Cincinnati, and married Miss Lavinia Scott before his admission to the bar. When he became a lawyer he settled in Indianapolis, which continued to be his home.

Harrison volunteered early in the war, and was appointed colonel of the Seventh Indiana, which he raised. He was a brave and skillful

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officer, and on the urgent recommendation of General Hooker was made a brigadier-general. He was prostrated by an almost fatal illness for a time, but recovered to render excellent service, and, joining Sherman at Goldsborough, commanded a brigade to the close of the war. He was elected United States senator in 1880, and served the full term.

The Cabinet chosen by President Harrison included: James G. Blaine, of Maine, John W. Foster, of Indiana, Secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, Charles Foster, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, Secretary of War; John W. Noble, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture; John Wannamaker, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General; William H. H. Miller, of Indiana, Attorney-General.

Naval
Disaster
at Samoa

On the 15th of March, 1889, a hurricane destroyed or crippled all the American and German warships in the harbor of Apia, Samoa. They were anchored near each other when the terrific gale broke upon them. The engines were started, but the ships dragged their anchors and became helpless. The German gunboat *Eber* first struck the coral reef and turned keel upwards. The brave Samoans, forgetting the enmity of the sufferers, rushed into the water and saved one officer and four men, the loss being five officers and sixty-six men. The German flagship *Adler* was lifted to the top of the reef and thrown on one side. Of the one hundred and thirty officers and men, twenty were drowned or killed when the ship capsized; the rest swam to the wreck, and clung to the rigging and spars until taken off. The American steamer *Nipsic*, by fine handling, kept clear of the reef and was successfully beached. The German corvette *Olga*, after striking nearly every other vessel, was beached on a sand-flat. The British corvette *Calliope*, having the most powerful engines, slipped her cable and by a narrow chance succeeded in reaching the open sea. The U. S. steamer *Vandalia* was carried on the reef near shore and sank. Nearly all who tried to swim to land were drowned, while those who clung to the rigging were swept off by the *Trenton*, which floated by a few hours later, some falling in the water and some on the deck of the *Trenton*, which was then thrown on the beach in front of the American consulate. The *Nipsic* lost seven men; the *Vandalia* five officers and thirty-nine men, and the *Trenton* one man.



On June 14, 1889, Germany, England, and the United States guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Samoa.

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Along the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, in Penn-



SISTERS OF CHARITY BUILDING (AFTER THE FLOOD)

sylvania, winds the beautiful Conemaugh Valley. Sweeping to the southwest to Johnstown, it curves northwesterly to New Florence, sixteen miles distant. Johnstown, with its 30,000 inhabitants, was

PERIOD VII 39 miles from Altoona and 78 from Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania
THE NEW railway took the course of the Conemaugh Valley for 25 miles.
UNITED In Johnstown were the Cambria Iron Works, with 6,000 employees.
STATES

The
Johns-
town
Flood

At the head of a small lateral valley, extending some six miles from South Fork to the southeast, was the Conemaugh lake reservoir, owned by the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club of Pittsburgh. It was nearly a hundred yards above the level of Johnstown, a mile and a half wide at its broadest part, and extended back two and a half miles, with a depth in many places of over a hundred feet. The reservoir was by far the largest in America. The weight of the volume of water thus held motionless by a single dam was inconceivable.

Below this dam curved the deep Conemaugh Valley, half a mile wide, with steep mountain walls as its boundaries. It turned at almost right angles upon reaching Johnstown, with clusters of villages above and below, in which lived the employees of the Cambria Iron Works. The dimensions of the dam were 1,000 feet in length, 110 feet in height, 25 feet thick at the top, and 90 feet at the base. It was fatally weak, however, because it was made wholly of earth and had no "heart wall," while, instead of crowning in the middle, it was two feet lower there than anywhere else. The discharge-pipe at the foot of the dam had been closed, and the rock spillway was choked by a grating to prevent the escape of fish.

Signs of
Danger

This prodigious mass of water had kept the people below in a state of alarm for years. There were protracted rainstorms in the month of May, 1889, causing a great increase in the volume of water above the dam. The water continued to rise, and the danger was so imminent that several messengers were sent down the valley to warn the people. Engineer Park leaped upon a horse, and, pale with excitement, for he saw the awful peril, sped down the valley, with his animal on a dead run. As he thundered past the houses and through the villages and towns, he swung his arms and shouted:

"Run to the hills! the flood is coming! Lose not a minute or you are lost!" Sad to say, this warning, like the cry of "Wolf!" had been repeated so often that only a few people believed it.

Break-
age of
the Dam

Engineer Park, almost frantic with excitement, was still hoarsely calling to the people to flee, when, at three o'clock in the afternoon, 300 feet in the middle of the dam suddenly slipped forward, as if on wheels, and then dissolved and disappeared like so much cobweb.

Through this huge gate plunged a volume of water, forced to a height and depth of two hundred feet, and lashed by the miles of lake behind to a speed higher than that of an express railway train. It is six miles to South Fork, and the distance was passed in a few seconds more than three minutes, while all the water left the reservoir in less than an hour. It is eighteen miles from Conemaugh lake to Johnstown, and the distance was passed in seven minutes!

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VIEW OF DEBRIS AND STONE BRIDGE (AFTER THE FLOOD)

The force of this mass of water rushing down the valley was incredible. The borough of Franklin was wiped out, a few persons living higher up the mountain-side escaping. The 500 houses in Woodvale, almost opposite Johnstown, were compact and firm and safe, and two minutes later had vanished, and with them many lives.

The flood which hurled itself directly against Johnstown was fifty feet high, half a mile wide, and thundering forward at the rate of two and a half miles a minute. In places the muddy water could hardly be seen because of the machinery, locomotives, fly-wheels, boilers, a hundred miles of twisted barbed iron wire, steel rails, trees, logs, houses, bricks, rocks, bowlders, and struggling men, women, and children that were tumbled and tossed about as if they were tennis balls.

Terrific
Force of
the
Flood

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The Pennsylvania railway bridge to the west of Johnstown was so perfect a piece of masonry that it stood as solid as a mountain wall. The wreckage quickly choked the arches, and made the bridge



VIEW OF MAIN STREET (AFTER THE FLOOD)

itself an immovable dam. The water thus checked sheered off and struck the left division, which had just wiped out Kernville and Glendale. The two volumes of water met in the middle of Johnstown.

The only portion of Johnstown that escaped was the more elevated section. Several strong buildings in the middle of the city, by some freak of the whirlpool, eluded its full force. A row of stone and brick structures near the railroad, the office of the Cambria Iron Works, several business blocks, and the telegraph office also escaped. The villages below were utterly destroyed.

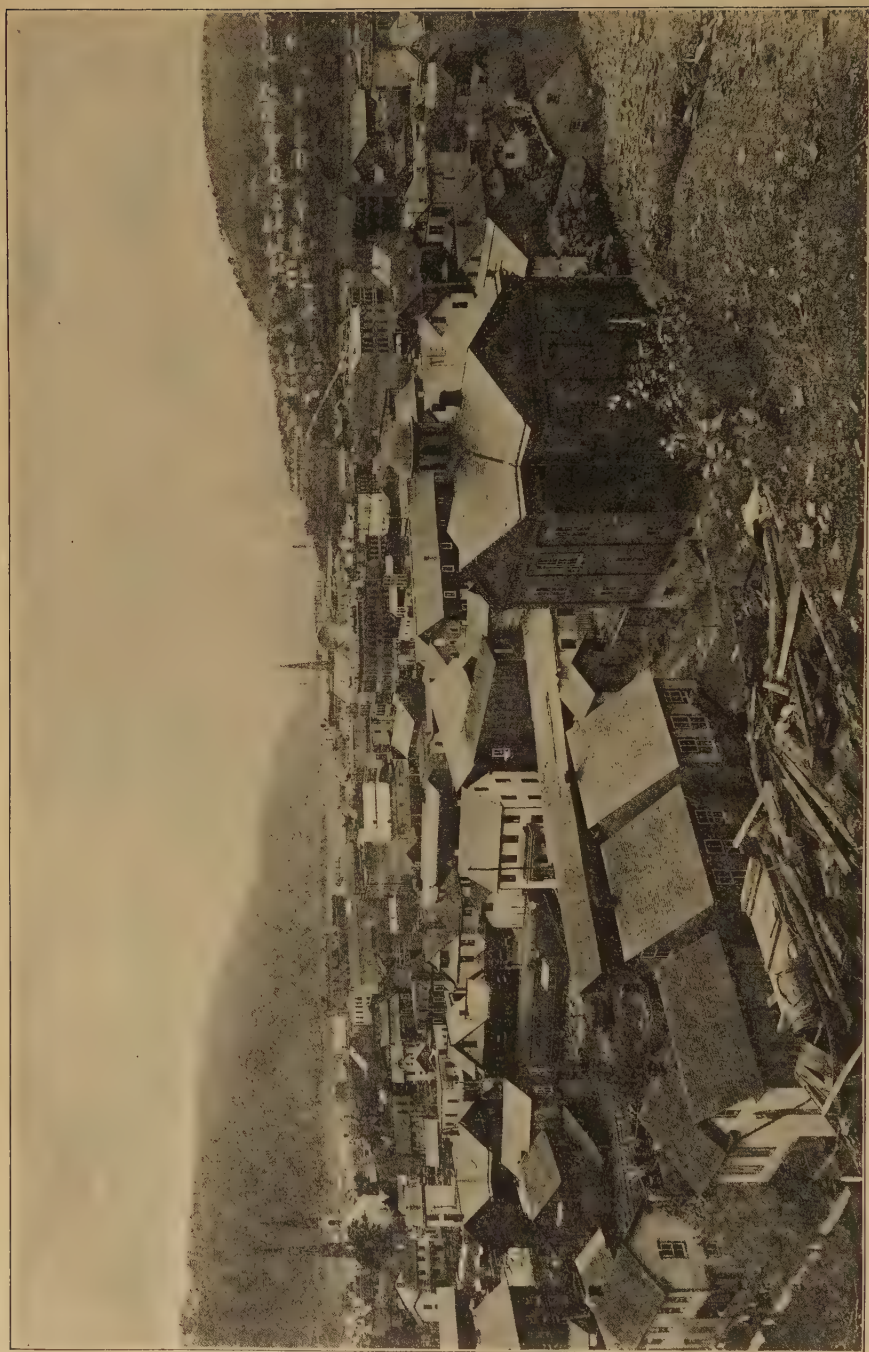
The firmness of the railway bridge and the clogging of its arches caused the fast accumulating waters to pour over this newly formed dam, while the wreckage stretched from shore to shore, and was piled a dozen feet above the structure. This stuff weighed thousands of tons, fifty feet deep, and extending a sixth of a mile back from the bridge. It consisted of houses, locomotives, trees, timber, machinery, furniture, and household utensils, tied inextricably together by hundreds of miles of barbed wire from the Gautier mills. In the houses and portions of houses many people were imprisoned by the buildings, that were so wrenched that escape was impossible. While the fast-gathering crowds were striving to release the prisoners, the wreckage took fire and scores must have been burned to death.

Pennsylvania promptly sent troops to Johnstown to preserve order and distribute relief. Miss Clara Barton, with a large number of members of the Red Cross Society, and a force of physicians, hurried to the scene, and everything possible was done for the relief of the sufferers. The country at large showed its sympathy by contributing nearly \$3,000,000 to the relief fund, of which New York and Philadelphia each gave \$500,000. The official list of dead was 2,280, of whom 770 were never identified. No doubt fully 3,000 people perished, some of the remains not being found until three years after the flood. Of the relief fund, \$65,000 was expended in erecting the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, which was dedicated February 4, 1892. On May 31 following, a monument to the memory of the victims, and costing \$6,500, was unveiled. The owners of the faulty dam of course were never punished.*

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THE NEW
UNITED
STATESCheck at
the
Railway
BridgeGreat
Loss of
Life

* Among the many strange incidents connected with this calamity none was more remarkable than that of John T. Sharkey and his wife. In the fearful struggle for life, during the flood, they became separated, and each was convinced that the other was drowned. Mr. Sharkey left the region and worked in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other eastern cities, and finally on Monday, April 26, 1897, he arrived at Roanoke, Va. While walking along the street he came face to face with his wife, who lived near and had visited the town to do some shopping. Neither had married, both had saved considerable money, and after their singular separation for eight years, they again resumed the journey of life together.



JOHNSTOWN, PA. (AS REBUILT AFTER THE FLOOD)

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The
"Mafia"

One of the most vicious bands of miscreants anywhere was the "Mafia" among the lower class of Italians. Representatives of this organization found their way along with other emigrants to this country. The Mafia included assassins who did not hesitate to take the lives of those whom they disliked, and who would commit murder to shield any of their number from punishment.

Among the energetic foes of this atrocious band was David C. Hennessy, chief of police of New Orleans. In the face of threats, he traced a number of murders to members of the Mafia, and would have brought the criminals to justice had he not been shot down at midnight, near his own door, October 15, 1890.

When the crime became known, the city was thrown into uncontrollable rage. A number of suspected Italians were arrested and imprisoned. Several were identified as among the assassins, and one of them, Antonio Scaffedi, was killed in his cell by Thomas Duffy, a newspaper carrier.

Of the Italians arrested, nineteen were indicted. Nine were placed on trial, and conclusive proof was brought forward that the fatal shots were fired by Antonio Scaffedi, Antonio Marchesi, Manuel Politz, Antonio Bagnetto, and Monasterio. To the dismay of the city, six of the Italians were acquitted, and a mistrial was entered in the case of the other three.

Beyond a doubt the jury had been corrupted, and the verdict was intolerable. The citizens, including the most prominent men in New Orleans, came together and openly resolved to take the matter into their own hands. Marching to the parish prison, on the 14th of April, they demanded the keys. Being refused, they broke in the door and sixty armed men entered. The Italians had been given a chance to hide themselves, but they were quickly found. Nine, including five of those awaiting trial, were shot to death. Marchesi was only a boy and was spared. Politz and Bagnetto were hanged outside the jail in full sight of the excited populace.

Wrath
of the
Citizens

Great as was the provocation of the citizens, their killing of five of the prisoners could not be justified, for they had not been brought to trial, and their guilt or innocence remained to be established. It was claimed that four were subjects of King Humbert, and Italy took official action in the matter. Through Baron Fava, her minister, she sent a protest, which was indorsed by mass-meetings of Italians in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities.

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THE NEW
UNITED
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Anger of
the
Italian
Govern-
ment

Upon learning of the tragedy, Secretary Blaine sent a letter to Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, expressing the deep regret of the United States government, and called upon him to bring the offenders to justice. The governor replied that the whole subject was under investigation by the grand jury. This information was sent to Baron Fava, but his government, who seemed not to understand the methods which the Constitution compels us to follow under the circumstances, was dissatisfied, and ordered Baron Fava to return home.

Tamper-
ing with
Justice

Subsequently Italy modified its demand. Secretary Blaine replied with dignity and courtesy, but the investigation dragged in New Orleans. Finally, Detective Dominick C. O'Malley and five others were indicted for attempting to bribe talesmen and thus to pack the jury, an act which was the direct cause of the tragedy. Concerning the persons engaged in the lynching, it appeared that most of the citizens of New Orleans were involved.

Investigation showed that eight of the eleven Italians killed were American citizens. Another had renounced his allegiance to King Humbert, preparatory to becoming a citizen. This left two that were Italian subjects, but it was established that they were criminals, and were in this country in defiance of the immigration laws, and, therefore, were not entitled to protection.

The result of the investigation was not pleasing to Italy, but she showed a more conciliatory disposition than at first, and the United States met the advances in the same spirit. A mutually satisfactory conclusion was reached, when our government agreed to pay the families of the victims the sum of \$20,000, on the understanding that the action should not be taken as an acknowledgment of Federal liability for the failure of the Louisiana authorities to protect the lives of Italian subjects, but only as an evidence of American good will towards Italy. The offer was accepted, and the former cordial relations between the countries were re-established.

Threat-
ened War
with
Chili

About this time it looked as if we were to become involved in a war with Chili. That country, which was one of the most powerful and warlike in South America, revolted against the government of President Balmaceda and was successful. The insurgents charged that Patrick Egan, our minister, gave aid to the Balmacedists, and allowed many to find refuge at the legation at Santiago. At the close of September, 1891, the angry insurgents had prevented many

persons from entering and leaving the legation, arrested American citizens, and, it may be said, held the place in a state of siege. Matters were so threatening that the United States steamer *San Francisco* was sent to join the *Baltimore*, the only American man-of-war in Chilian waters.

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The irritation against the Americans was increased by the charge that Admiral Brown, of the *San Francisco*, had given secret information to the Balmacedists—a charge for which there were no grounds. Still other accusations of bad faith were made against the Americans, who were heartily hated by the Chilians that had helped to win in the revolution.

Having been given leave of absence, some forty men of the *Baltimore*, on the 16th of October, 1891, went ashore at Valparaíso, all being in uniform, but without weapons. Sailors under such circumstances are likely to be boisterous, and no doubt the Americans were somewhat disorderly. At any rate, one of them was soon involved in a wrangle with a citizen. It was like a spark to a pile of powder. Almost in an instant the Americans were fiercely assailed on every side by a mob with knives and firearms. The sailors defended themselves with great bravery, but were at fatal disadvantage. Charles W. Riggin, boatswain's mate of the *Baltimore*, was killed, and William Turnbull, a coal-heaver, mortally hurt, while others were badly wounded. The Americans were arrested and misused while being taken to prison, but they were soon set free, as no criminal charge could be brought against them.

The
Affair at
Valpa-
raíso

In obedience to orders from Washington, Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*, made a prompt investigation of the affair. He reported that Riggin was set upon and beaten while riding in a street car, and then dragged out, and killed by a pistol shot; that the police were brutal in arresting the men; that a number of the wounds were made by bayonets, proving that the police took part in the assault, and that the Americans gave no cause for the attack. Captain Schley did not forget to note one fact—a number of the police and of the sailors of the Chilian fleet did their utmost to protect the Americans.

Captain
Schley's
Report

As directed by our government, Minister Egan called the attention of the Chilian authorities to the report of Captain Schley, asked for their statement of the case, and notified them that if the facts were found as reported by Captain Schley, full reparation would be insisted upon.



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ATTACK ON AMERICAN SAILORS AT VALPARAISO

The reply to this was that no weight could be given to the American officer's report; that the matter was under investigation by the Chilean authorities, who promised to judge and punish the guilty; that since judicial investigation under Chilean law is secret, the time had not come to make known the result; and finally, that the demands of the United States could not be agreed to.

This reply was almost insulting. President Harrison referred to it as "offensive," but awaited the official verdict. The inquiry came to an end January 8, 1892, and declared that the incident was started by a brawl between drunken sailors of both nations, and that the police did all they could to suppress the disorder. Senor Manuel Matta charged in the Chilean Senate that the American minister and consul at Valparaiso had kept back testimony which would have cleared up the matter. Matta sent a circular to the Chilean legations in the United States, directly charging falsehood against the American minister and the American naval officers in their reports to Washington, and making discourteous references to Secretary Tracy and the President of the United States.

A sharp correspondence took place between the nations, and the United States gave Chili the choice of war or, 1, an apology for the attack on the sailors of the *Baltimore*; 2, an indemnity to the sailors injured, and to the families of those killed by the mob; 3, the withdrawal of Matta's insulting letter.

Chili hesitated, but complied with all these demands, a note to that effect reaching Washington, January 27, 1892. She offered to leave to the decision of the United States Supreme Court the question of payment for the acts of the mob at Valparaiso. Thus once more was dissipated a rising war-cloud.

PERIOD VII

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UNITED
STATESCurtness
of the
Chilian
Govern-
mentSettle-
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the Dis-
pute



GHOST DANCE



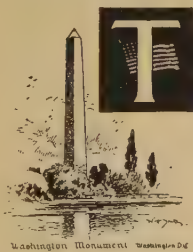
Indian Encampment

CHAPTER V

THE GREAT INDIAN WAR

1890-1891

[*Author's Note:* A well-known and safe induction established by innumerable facts in the history of the race is that an inferior civilization coming into contact with a civilization that is superior is destroyed. The story of the Aborigines of Peru and of Mexico, and the disappearance of some North American Indian tribes, are illustrations of the operation of this law. For it is a law—pitiless, relentless, not to be escaped. It is, besides, irremediable. The higher civilization may be a kindly one, and seek to use its good offices to prevent the destruction of the other, but such efforts are always in vain. Mr. Spencer has condensed the formal statement of the law into his celebrated phrase, “the survival of the fittest”. Nature puts a premium upon fineness of physical and mental fiber. By such means she is slowly moving the human race towards that period called the millennium. In this chapter we have a description of one of the last acts in the drama of the red man’s journey towards the “setting sun”. It is a piteous drama, and one calculated to stir the sympathy of the philanthropist. The authorities for this and following chapters are many and various. Contemporary publications have been carefully consulted.]



THE most terrible Indian war in the history of the country threatened during the winter of 1890-91. The cause need not be given, for it has always been the same, and doubtless will be to the end. The Indian Bureau was dishonest to the core, and the red men were cheated right along, the white plunderers acquiring immense fortunes by their dishonesty, and none ever being punished therefor.

The most powerful of the Indian tribes were the Sioux, who numbered probably 30,000. They occupied the Sioux reservation, 35,000 square miles in extent, and slightly larger than the state of Maine. In this reservation were five agencies: Standing Rock, Cheyenne

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Two
Classes
of Sioux

River, Brule, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, their distances apart varying from one to two hundred miles.

There were two distinct divisions or classes among the Sioux—the progressive, who tilled the land, disliked war, were anxious to improve their condition, and were partly Christianized; and the non-progressive, who were eager for war and pillage, hated the white men and other tribes, and were fond of excitement. The leader of this



ISSUING OXEN TO INDIANS AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY

reactionary party was Sitting Bull, who had much to do with the massacre of Custer and his cavalry in 1876. He was always an enemy of the white men, and, when there was peace, was sullen and moody, longing for the occasion to strike a blow at the people whom he execrated. He was a medicine man and chieftain, born in Dakota in 1837.

The
"Mes-
siah
Craze"

What is known as the "Messiah craze" appeared among the Indians early in 1890, and spread like a prairie-fire. A warrior claimed to have received a revelation from the Messiah to the effect that he had once come to save the white race, but they despised and

killed him. Now he rejected them, and would come in the spring, destroy the whites, but save his red children. All who believed in him were to wear a certain kind of dress and to practice the Ghost Dance as often and as long as they could. Should any one die of exhaustion while thus engaged, he would be taken directly to the Messiah, and enjoy the companionship of those gone before, and all would come back to earth to tell what they had seen.

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When the Messiah appeared in the spring, he would create a new



INDIAN GHOST DANCERS

earth, which would cover the present world, and bury the whites and all the red men that did not take part in the dance. Then the earth should be as it was centuries ago, except that there should be no more death.

Such in brief was the new faith. The Ghost Dancers appeared everywhere. They wore short calico skirts, and joining hands, swung around in a circle, going faster and faster, becoming wilder and more frantic each minute, until when nature could stand the delirium no longer they dropped to the ground and lay as if dead. The medicine man solemnly declared that they were dead, and were then visiting the spirit world, and would soon return to describe their marvelous experience.

The
Ghost
Dancers

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Sitting Bull saw in this new delusion his opportunity for mischief. He sent his messengers among the Big Foot's band on the Cheyenne River Reserve, the Lower Brules, farther down the Missouri, the



SITTING BULL

Upper Brules, or Spotted Tail's people, at Rosebud, and the aged Red Cloud's followers among the Ogalallas at Pine Ridge. There were many discontented fanatics among those people, made doubly

fierce by their dishonest treatment, and they determined to co-operate with Sitting Bull.

At the beginning of the winter of 1890, some 4,000 agency Indians were encamped at Pine Ridge. They had given up their outlying villages, churches, and schools. Twenty-five miles away on Wounded Knee creek were 2,000 Brules and Wazazas in tents. They furnished many recruits for Sitting Bull, but hesitated about coming into the agency because of the troops. The Brules, how-

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SITTING BULL'S HOME

ever, "enlisted," and, stealing horses and cattle, rode towards the Bad Lands, and were ready to join in hostilities as soon as they began.

It was so clear that a formidable war was coming unless Sitting Bull's plotting was checked, that it was decided to arrest him. His camp was forty-three miles southwest from Pine Ridge. On December 12, 1890, General Ruger telegraphed from St. Paul to Colonel Drum, commanding at Fort Yates, the military post near Standing Rock agency, to arrest Sitting Bull. It was the wish of General Ruger that the military and civil agents should co-operate, but Major McLaughlin, the agent, thought it wise to have the arrest made by the Indian police, believing that less irritation would be caused.

The
Arrest of
Sitting
Bull
Ordered

PERIOD VII A time was selected when most of the Indians would be away,
THE NEW drawing their rations from the agency.
UNITED
STATES

It was found that Sitting Bull meant to leave the reservation, and it became necessary, therefore, to act at once. Forty Indian police rode towards the famous medicine man's camp, followed by two troops of cavalry commanded by Captain Fechet and some infantry under Colonel Drum.

The whole force halted within five miles of the camp and held a



INDIAN POLICE

consultation. It was agreed that the soldiers should take station within two miles or so of the camp, so that, if needed, they could be signaled.

Ten Indian policemen entered the tent of Sitting Bull, roused him from his bed, and forced him to come outside. He was angered, and began shouting to his followers, one of whom caught up his gun, and dashing out of his tepee, called to the other warriors to bring their weapons. They ran thither, and firing began. Bull Head, the principal Indian policeman, was struck in the leg. He instantly turned and sent a bullet through Sitting Bull's head, as he was shouting his commands to his followers. Another of the police shot Sitting Bull at the same moment in the stomach.

Death of
Sitting
Bull

The police, who were all brave men, forced the hostiles to take refuge in the stables, from which they drove them. Then the assailants secured possession of a house, into which they carried their dead and wounded. There were twice as many hostiles as policemen, and the latter were attacked so furiously that they were in

PERIOD VII

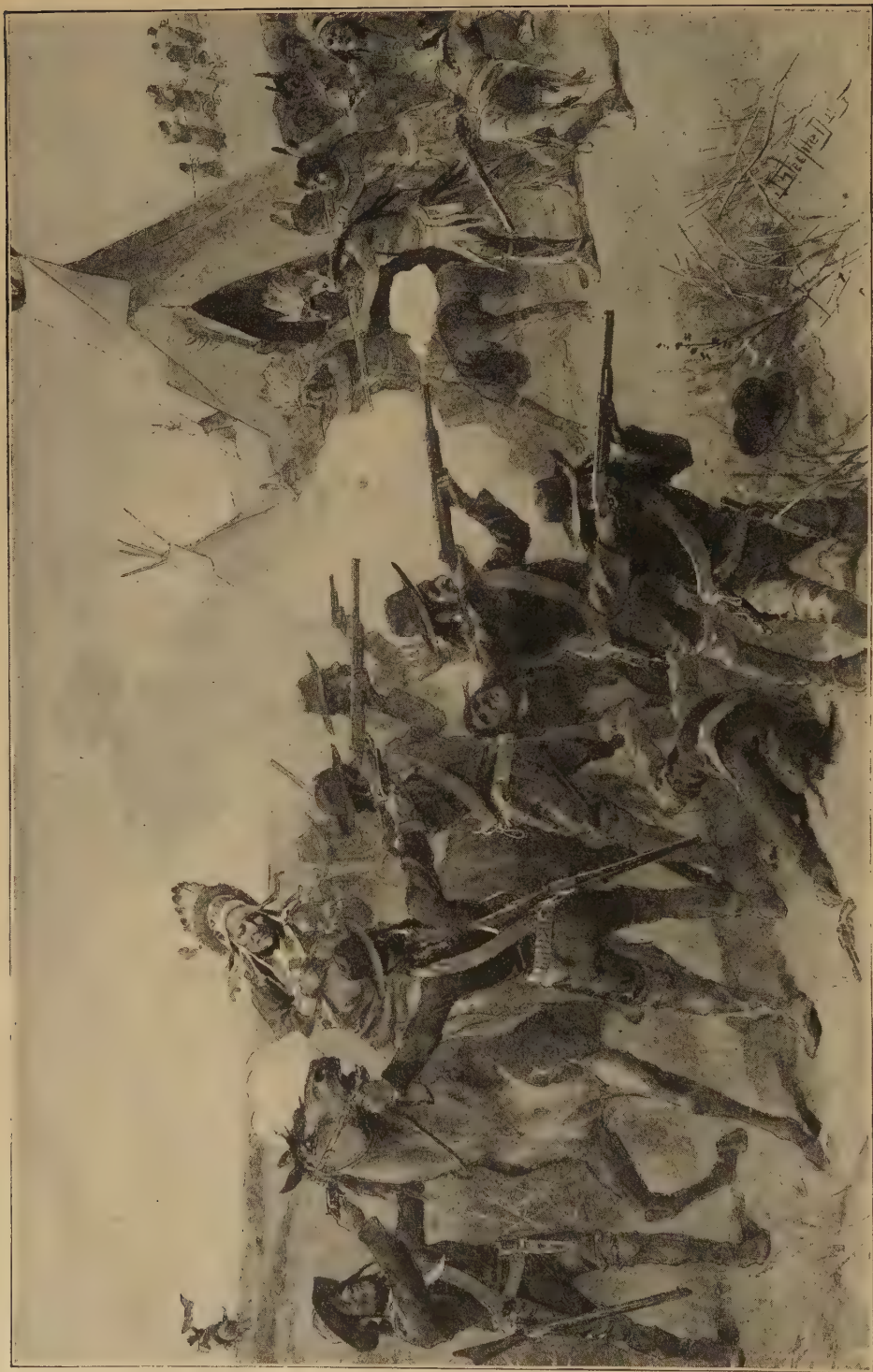
THE NEW
UNITED
STATES

STANDING HOLY (SITTING BULL'S DAUGHTER)

danger of being killed to a man; but one of them had galloped to the top of an adjoining hill and signaled to the cavalry, who hurried up, and, opening with their Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, quickly scattered the Sioux.

A Con-
flict

This is the generally accepted version of the death of Sitting Bull, but the statement has been made that it was understood among those



DEATH OF SITTING BULL

who set out to arrest him that an excuse was to be found for ending the career of the most dangerous agitator among all the Indian tribes.

Five of the Indian police were killed, including Bull Head, the lieutenant in command, who had shot Sitting Bull. Six of the hostiles besides the chief were known to be killed, including Crow Foot, son of Sitting Bull, and a number wounded.

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CROW FOOT (SITTING BULL'S SON)

Sitting Bull really owed his death to his son Crow Foot, a bright, intelligent youth, seventeen years old. When the police came to arrest the medicine man his intention was to submit quietly. "You are very brave," said Crow Foot to his father, "but when the police come you behave like a child." Thus aroused, Sitting Bull made a resistance which proved fatal. When Bull Head, the policeman who was mortally wounded, was lying on a bed in Sitting Bull's cabin, he heard a slight noise under him. He spoke of it to his friends, who, stooping down, discovered Crow Foot and compelled him to come

Crow
Foot's
Reproof

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THE NEW
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STATES

forth. The boy was killed by one of the Indian police, who were exasperated at the loss they had sustained. Standing Holy, Sitting Bull's little girl, who was not harmed, was about ten years old.

The hostiles fled to the Bad Lands, and joined Start Bull and Crow Dog, who were already there with 200 bucks. More of the dis-



BULL HEAD

affected arrived until the force was a formidable one. There was much relief when General Miles reached Pine Ridge agency on the 18th of December and took charge. Five days later word was received that there were 3,000 Indians in the Bad Lands, one-sixth of whom were fighters, and that the number was rapidly increasing.

Big
Foot's
Band

Vast was the relief, therefore, when it was learned that Big Foot with 200 of Sitting Bull's fugitives on Cherry creek, had surrendered to Colonel Sumner; but the relief gave way to anxiety when

news came that while Sumner was conducting his prisoners to the Missouri, the whole band broke away and hurried off to join the hostiles that were farther south.

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Four companies of the Ninth cavalry (colored), with two Hotchkiss guns and one mortar, left Pine Ridge immediately on receipt of the news, and were followed by a wagon-train and escort, the intention of the troops being to intercept the fugitives.

Four days after the escape of the latter, their camp was discovered by an Indian scout. It was on Wounded Knee creek, eight miles north of Major Whiteside's position. Four troops of the Seventh cavalry immediately rode forward, and at sight of them the hostiles, to the number of 150, formed in battle-line, with guns and knives. Major Whiteside also made ready for a fight.

Thus matters stood, when Big Foot approached unarmed and on foot. The officer dismounted and walked towards him. He was ready to treat the chief in a friendly manner, but he did not trust him.

Surrender of
Big
Foot

"We want peace," said Big Foot; "I am sick, and my people——"

"I'll not parley with you," interrupted the major; "you must surrender or fight; which shall it be?"

"We surrender, and would have done so before, had we known where to find you."

Big Foot made a gesture to his warriors who raised the white flag. The band was surrounded, and a messenger sent with all haste for several troops of the Seventh cavalry and Lieutenant Taylor's scouts to aid in disarming and guarding the prisoners, of whom 150 were warriors and 250 squaws, besides numerous children.

The troops of the Seventh arrived in the afternoon, and on the following morning Colonel Forsyth told the males to come out of their tepees for a talk. They obeyed with evident reluctance, and ranged themselves in front of the tent in which Big Foot lay sick. Colonel Forsyth then informed the Indians that in groups of twenty at a time they must give up their weapons.

The Indians were sullen and in ugly humor. They slouched into their tepees, and did not appear again for several minutes. When they did so, they handed up two rifles only. Major Whiteside was annoyed, and spoke to Colonel Forsyth. The cavalry were ordered to dismount, and they formed in a square and closed in within twenty feet of the hostiles. A detail was sent into the tepees, and

Battle of
Wounded
Knee



BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE

it took but a brief while to find sixty guns, which were brought out.

As it was evident that the Indians were not keeping faith, the soldiers were ordered to search them. This had hardly commenced when the savages flung rifles from under their blankets, and began firing with great rapidity at the soldiers, who, it may be said, were at their elbows.

More than fifty shots were discharged before the troops understood what was going on. Then they opened with deadly effect on the hostiles, and the conflict lasted for half an hour, with the combatants almost within arm's length of each other. In the confusion and excitement, a number of Indians dashed through the lines and reached the hills to the southwest. They lost about a hundred, while twenty-four of the soldiers were killed, and thirty-three wounded, several of whom died.

It was charged that in this most serious conflict of the uprising the soldiers pursued and shot down squaws and children. It was undoubtedly true that women and children were killed, but it was unavoidable. The garments of the squaws and bucks were so similar that it was hard to distinguish the former from the latter. One of the soldiers explained that he had no time to inquire the sex of the enemy that was aiming at his heart, nor could he investigate the age of the young buck engaged at the same work.

It must be remembered, too, that the squaws were the most furious of fighters. A swarm of them clubbed Captain Wallace to death when he lay helpless on the ground. Had these women kept out of the battle, none would have been hurt.

The belief was general that the impending war was made inevitable by the affair at Wounded Knee. The situation was graver and more serious than before.

Tired from their severe ride, the Seventh cavalry had hardly reached camp early the next day, when a messenger arrived in great haste at Pine Ridge with news that the Indians had fired the Catholic mission buildings and were killing the teachers and pupils. The soldiers lost no time in galloping off; but the alarm proved baseless, for it was the day-school structure, a mile nearer the agency, that was burning, but 1,800 hostiles were some distance beyond the mission, under the command of Little Wound and Two Strike.

The Seventh quickly formed in line and attacked them. It was noticed that only a few of the Indians took part in the fight. Colonel

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THE NEW
UNITED
STATESWhy
Squaws
and
Children
Were
ShotAlarm at
Pine
Ridge

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Forsyth, who was an old campaigner, believed that this meant an ambuscade, and forbade his men to advance too far. But for this precaution the whole command would have been cut off. In truth



RED CLOUD

they were so nearly surrounded that they would have suffered severely but for the gallant assault by the colored cavalry upon the rear of the hostiles, and the headlong flight of the latter.

Many Indians who had remained neutral, and were looked upon as friendly, now stole away from the agency, as chance offered, and joined the enemy. Their signal-fires twinkled in the horizon; the ghost dances became more frenzied, some of the converging hostiles being drawn even from British territory, whence they galloped through the intense cold to take part in the destruction of their hereditary enemies. About the only ones that resisted the impulses of hatred and passion were a few Cheyennes, the Indian scouts and police, and Chief American Horse. General Miles at that time had about 8,000 men under his command.

PERIOD VII

THE NEW
UNITED
STATESA Grave
Peril

Skirmishing was going on continually, but the great battle was postponed from day to day, though hardly a man believed, with each rising sun, that it could be delayed for more than a few hours.

On Sunday, January 4, 1891, a terrifying plot was discovered. The Indians had agreed that each warrior should select a white man, and, late that night, kill him. As soon as the hostiles outside heard the firing, they should rush into the agency and join in the massacre. Only a few soldiers were at Pine Ridge, and they were some distance off in the intrenchments.

The people, on learning of the plot, ran from their homes to the stores and storehouses, which were hurriedly barricaded, and every preparation made for resistance. Seeing that their scheme had become known, the Indians did not make the attack.

Lieutenant Edward W. Casey, of the Twenty-second infantry, was the commander of a company of Cheyenne scouts. Accompanied by one of them, he rode from the camp of General Brooke, January 7, intending to reconnoiter a village of the hostiles on White Clay creek, near the White river. It was a very dangerous thing to do, for the Indians were holding one of their ghost dances, and would resent the approach of any white man. General Brooke warned Casey to keep out of sight of the village, and the experience of the lieutenant ought to have restrained him. Disregarding the advice of his superior, however, the officer rode about eight miles, when he came in sight of the hostile village.

A Rash
Act

He was immediately discovered by an Ogalalla and a Brule Indian, the former of whom rushed into the village with word that an army officer was approaching. The rage of the hostiles at this intrusion became intense.



BRINGING THE NEWS OF LIEUTENANT CASEY'S DEATH

It so happened that a French half-breed named Jack Richards was in camp, whither he had gone to look after his family, who were held prisoners. Red Cloud told him not to lose an instant in hurrying to Casey and warning him to turn back at once. Richards set out to do so, but directly behind him rode the Ogalalla and the Brule, known as Plenty Horses, and a savage fanatic.

As the three approached Casey, the Ogalalla called out in the Sioux tongue to the lieutenant that Plenty Horses had a bad heart and meant to kill him. Casey thanked the Brule and Richards, but, instead of following their advice, said he would ride to the top of an adjoining hill, and take one good look at the village before returning.

Casey had hardly reached the top of the butte, when Plenty Horses leveled his rifle at him. The Ogalalla struck the weapon aside and begged him not to shoot the officer. Plenty Horses rode off a short way and began circling around Casey, chanting a dismal, dirge-like song. Suddenly he raised his gun and fired. The bullet struck Lieutenant Casey in the head, and he rolled out of the saddle without word or exclamation.

The news quickly reached the Indian camp, and the aged chief Red Cloud rode out to recover the body and save it from indignity. Richards carried the news to General Brooke, and the report of it was brought to Pine Ridge by Yankton Charley, an Ogalalla scout, who kept his horse on a dead run for twenty miles through a blizzard, the animal falling dead directly after his arrival. General Brooke sent Lieutenant Getty with a detachment of cavalry to bring in the body. It was surrendered and found free from mutilation.

Red Cloud and his friends were so angered by the killing of Casey that, in spite of the threats of the others, they rode into the agency and surrendered to General Miles.

The situation assumed a peculiar phase. Five thousand or more hostile Indians were encamped within a short distance of Pine Ridge, while the soldiers were slowly and guardedly closing in upon three sides and striving to force them into the agency. The situation suggested a drove of wild horses being gently urged towards an enclosure, but ready to break into an irrestrainable stampede upon the slightest cause. The drivers, in the persons of the soldiers, were several miles in the rear, "inching" forward, on the alert that none of the drove broke away, and cautious about frightening them by a too rapid approach.

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Shooting
of
Casey

A Deli-
cate Sit-
uation

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There were many sensible Indians who saw the inevitable end of a conflict, and urged the others to submit, but probably a fourth of the hostiles were bucks too eager for a combat to be restrained.

They clamored for a fight, and would listen to no arguments. It would have been well could those enthusiastic young men have been taken aside and had their wish gratified.

General
Miles'
Tact

General Miles and his men displayed admirable tact. It has been said with reason that there were hours during this remarkable "round-up" when the firing of a single gun, even if accidental, would



SHIUX ENCAMPMENT BELOW STANDING ROCK AGENCY

have precipitated the most fateful conflict that had ever taken place between the white and the red men. The flint and steel were in contact, but the spark had not yet been produced that was to fire the magazine.

On the
Alert

Orders were issued that so long as the Indians continued their approach to the agency, even at a slow rate, thus showing a disposition to surrender, not a shot was to be fired. At the same time the officers were resolute. If any of the hostiles tried to break through the lines, they were to be shot down, or, failing in that, the cavalry were to pursue and capture them. The belief was that hundreds of the braves, dreading punishment for what they had already done, would, at the last moment, make a desperate effort to escape, in which event the fighting would be of the fiercest character.

On the 10th of January, the Indians went into camp on White Clay

creek, five miles from Pine Ridge, and near the spot of the Catholic mission fight. The village was in a winding ravine, and was two miles in length. The weather was bitterly cold, and there was a great deal of snow on the ground, which was whirled in blinding eddies by the wind. Only a part of the Indians had tepees, the rest finding shelter in the pockets at the sides of the ravine, where pine boughs were arranged so as to give them partial shelter. They had with them a number of wounded.

The arguments of the elder Indians caused a sullen move, on the night of the 10th, to a point two miles nearer Pine Ridge. The hostiles had food, and dawdled away the time, hitching forward with many halts, and often refusing to stir until in the mood to do so, while the soldiers, with the utmost care, gradually followed and closed in. No such unique situation has ever been seen. General Carr and his veteran Indian fighters of the Sixth cavalry edged up from the left, and General Brooke with the Ninth cavalry and Sixth infantry encamped on the site occupied by the Indians twenty-four hours before. Scattering hostiles came in and submitted, but the main body held off and sulked.

The seven hundred men at the agency had four 3-inch rifled cannon, four Hotchkiss, and two Gatling guns. It was often impossible to see a dozen feet in advance because of the whirling snow mixed with alkali dust, and the weather continued intensely cold.

At midday on the 11th, the formidable Indian force sat down within a mile and a half of the agency. The bucks were restless and almost irrestrainable. The situation could not have been more critical.

The sentinels in Captain Dougherty's fort saw a number of dusky faces, half hidden by the dangling strands of black hair, peep over the ridges to the north and then whisk out of sight. They were the scouts of the hostiles. Then a number of Indian horsemen galloped to the summit of the butte, which was soon covered with them. They sat motionless, glaring at the soldiers, as if challenging them to come out and fight; but the soldiers returned their stare and calmly waited. Then the Indian horsemen rode down the slope and passed through the winding valley to the old home of Red Cloud.

The scene which followed was extraordinary. The bucks ran back and forth, firing their rifles over the heads of those who were urging surrender. When this had continued some minutes, they

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The
Gradual
Closing
In

An
Extraor-
dinary
Scene

PERIOD VII turned their weapons on their horses and dogs and shot them down.
THE NEW UNITED STATES It was a relief to their pent-up rage, and, with what followed, convinced General Miles that the long-deferred battle was about to open.
The troops made ready for action. The surgeons began preparing



STEAMER "ROSEBUD"

bandages and placing their gleaming instruments in order, cannon were shifted into new positions, and all civilians were ordered to leave the breastworks.

Advance
of the
Hostiles

The thousands of hostiles advanced slowly down the sides of the ravines, their eagle feathers fluttering from their crowns, while the spectators scanned the strange scene through their glasses with

breathless interest. Passing from sight for a few minutes behind a group of pines, the line came into view again on the west side of Clay creek, where the tepees appeared so rapidly that they looked like huge dirty toadstools popping through the crust of the earth. There must have been six or eight hundred, counting those that were not in sight from the earthworks, for they extended for more than three miles along the ravine.

A cold, dense fog hid the sun on the 15th until the latter part of the afternoon. Then when it lifted, the immense band of hostiles

PERIOD VII

THE NEW
UNITED
STATES

INDIAN TRADING STORE, STANDING ROCK

were seen to be in motion, and the signs indicated that the Indians were about to keep the promise made the day previous, and come in and surrender.

Keeping
Their
Promise

Most fortunately this belief was confirmed. The hostiles moved forward from the wooded ravine north of the agency, around the base of Horseshoe Butte, and into the valley a fourth of a mile farther south. At the head were the bucks who drove scores of ponies bunched together; then came the jolting wagons, driven by squaws, and filled with tepees, poles, and camp equipage. There seemed to be no end to the dogs, and the ponies trotting along without saddle or bridle were plentiful enough to provide a mount for a brigade of cavalry. Most of these had been captured by the Indians while raiding along White river.

The procession was four miles in length. Everyone was astonished by the numbers and strength of the hostiles, which was much greater than had been suspected. There were 732 lodges and nearly 6,000 Indians in line. One-third of the Sioux nation was encamped

The
Immense
Number
of
Hostiles



THE FINAL SURRENDER OF THE INDIANS

at the agency. A conservative estimate made the number 11,000, of whom nearly a third were warriors. Although only a few worthless guns were turned in, the surrender was complete, and the war cloud had vanished, never again to appear in so formidable proportions.

PERIOD VII
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General Miles did not share the uneasiness felt by many others. He issued a congratulatory address to the soldiers, and began placing the troops on a "peace basis". He preferred charges against Colonel J. W. Forsyth, Seventh cavalry, because of his conduct at the battle of Wounded Knee, but the charges were dismissed by Secretary of War Proctor, and Colonel Forsyth was ordered to resume command of his regiment.

Charges
Against
Colonel
Forsyth

It was not long after the cessation of hostilities that Plenty Horses, the slayer of Lieutenant Casey, was arrested and brought to trial at Sioux Falls, S. D. There was a deep interest in the trial, and the general wish and belief was that the Brule would be executed for his act.

On the 28th of May, 1891, however, Judge Shiras peremptorily stopped the proceedings and ordered the jury to bring in the verdict "not guilty". Some of the jurors were inclined to protest, and much surprise was felt, but the learned judge in a few sentences showed that no other verdict could be sustained.

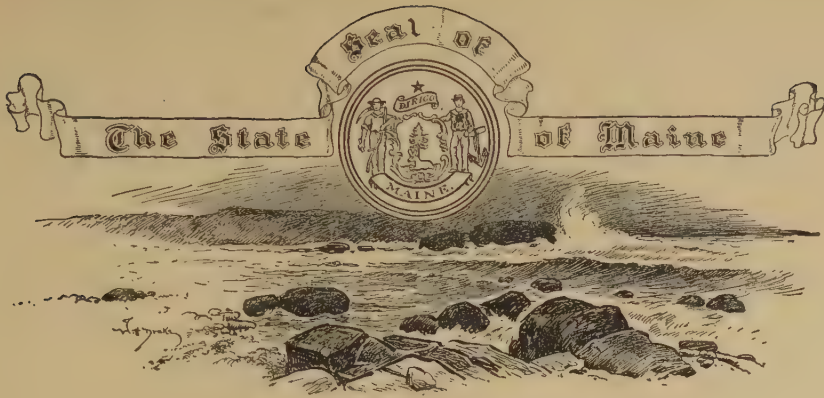
This explanation may be summarized: a state of war existed between the United States and the Indian troops encamped in the neighborhood of Pine Ridge agency. Although the manner in which Lieutenant Casey was killed cannot be condemned too severely, yet he was engaged in an act of legitimate warfare against the Indians, and was in such situation that he could be legitimately killed by them. Consequently his death was justified by the laws of war, and Plenty Horses could not be punished therefor, any more than could a Union soldier for shooting a Confederate soldier during battle.

This incident was the closing act of the great Indian uprising of 1890-91. There have been local outbreaks since at widely separated points, but none of a serious nature, and it seems impossible that anything approaching the peril at Pine Ridge agency can ever again threaten any portion of the country.

Close of
the
Uprising



INDIAN SCOUTS



CHAPTER VI

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION (CONCLUDED)

[*Author's Note:* In this chapter is briefly sketched some of the more important events occurring during the Harrison administration. Here we meet the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in their twenty-sixth annual encampment, we witness the friction over the sheltering of a political refugee on board an American vessel in the port of Venezuela, also the quadrennial contest over the presidency, in which there is once more a peaceful reversal of political parties, bringing Grover Cleveland again to the presidential chair. Thus time moves on with its changes, and the panorama of the nation continues to unroll as the great republic drives on toward its high destiny.]



The Soldiers Home, Washington D.C.

THE Grand Army of the Republic was an association of veterans who fought on the Union side during the Civil War. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, which was not quite a year after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The first department encampment was held at Madison, Wis., on the 7th of the following June, and the first national encampment met at Indianapolis, November 20 of the same year.

One of the most touching sights in later days was the annual coming together of the men who risked their lives in the defense of their country. Most of them were young and vigorous youths in the stirring days of 1861, when the nation summoned them, but as the years went on they became old and grizzled, and feeble and tottering under the weight of years and of wounds received in that mighty struggle for the life of the nation. But the fire of patriotism continued to glow in their hearts, until they crossed the river and joined the vast army of comrades that had gone before.

PERIOD VII

THE NEW
UNITED
STATESThe
Grand
Army of
the
Republic

From the 19th to the 22d of September, 1892, the national capital was given over to the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The gathering was the largest that had taken place since the memorable review of the Union forces at the close of the war in 1865. Washington was elaborately decorated, and the thousands of visitors from every section of the country vied with each other in honoring the heroes who proudly kept step to the "music of the Union" more than a quarter of a century before.

It was estimated that 67,000 men, in the parade of September 20, marched past the stand in front of the treasury building, from which Vice-President Morton reviewed them. The mortal illness of Mrs. Harrison prevented the President from meeting his old army comrades, as he earnestly wished to do.

The route taken was that followed by the 150,000 survivors of the Armies of the Potomac and the West, when, in 1865, they marched by under the proud gaze of President Johnson and his Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and in the presence of the foreign representatives at Washington. On that historical occasion, the vast procession was thirty miles long, which, moving briskly, occupied seven hours on both the 23d and 24th of May in passing the reviewing stand. The parade twenty-seven years later took about eight hours to march over the same ground.

The
Mijares
Incident

While the American merchant steamer *Philadelphia* was lying at the Venezuelan port of La Guayra, November 10, 1892, a man came on board and asked the protection of our flag on the ground that he was a political refugee. It is the law of nations that any person fleeing from his country because of political offenses is not subject to extradition. That is to say, the government in whose territory he takes refuge will not give him up to the offended government that claims him. During our Civil War, any Confederate who managed to reach Canada, provided he had committed no crime other than political, was as safe from disturbance by the United States as was the Queen of England.

When the stranger, therefore, applied to the captain of the American ship for protection because he was a political refugee or fugitive, his request was granted. The man turned out to be General Pedro Vincente Mijares, who had been governor of Caraccas under a ruler that was deposed from power.

When it became known to the police of La Guayra that Mijares had taken refuge on the American steamer, a company of Venezuelan troops marched down to the pier and demanded the surrender of Mijares on the ground that he was "an enemy of the government". The captain refused to give him up. The soldiers attempted to board the vessel and take the fugitive, but the commander met force with force, and repelled them.

PERIOD VII
THE NEW
UNITED
STATES

Bravery
of the
American Com-
mander

Fearing further trouble, the captain of the *Philadelphia* moved his vessel away from the pier, and anchored. Then the captain went ashore and laid the facts before United States Minister Scruggs, who assured him he had done exactly the right thing.

All this was well enough, but Venezuela just then was in a bad way. She was hardly over the struggles of a bitter civil war, in which the worst passions of men are aroused. At such times people have little respect for what is known as international law, or indeed for any other kind of law. The repulse of the attempted arrest of Mijares angered the authorities of La Guayra, and there was imminent danger of an attack upon the American vessel. Such an act would cause bloodshed and would be fatal to the refugee. The captain of the *Philadelphia*, therefore, decided to sail at once.

When he demanded his clearance papers, however, they were refused unless he would surrender General Mijares. In this dilemma the captain applied to the United States consul. That official held a consultation with Minister Scruggs and the Secretary of Legation, who decided to grant to the captain the right to sail, in view of the fact that clearance papers had been demanded and refused, and that the *Philadelphia* carried the United States mail.

That same night, therefore, the vessel, under cover of darkness, weighed anchor and left without her papers. Afterwards General Mijares safely reached New York, and the *Philadelphia* was admitted to entry at the New York custom house.

Safety
of the
Fugitive

Now, while this incident was not much in itself, it had great significance. Two similar occurrences had taken place in the history of American shipping, and the action of the captain of the *Philadelphia* was supported by the rulings of the Navy Department, by the decisions of foreign courts, and by all versed in the laws of nations.

In the year 1885, a Nicaraguan political refugee named Gamez took passage on the American steamer *Honduras*, at San Jose, in Guatemala, his destination being the port of Punta Arenas in Costa

The
Case of
Gamez

PERIOD VII
THE NEW
UNITED
STATES

The
Captain
Acquitted

Rica. When the vessel put into San Juan del Sur the Nicaraguan authorities endeavored to arrest Gamez. The captain would not permit it, and he, too, had to sail without his clearance papers.

During his absence criminal proceedings were begun against the captain in the Nicaraguan courts, but he was acquitted, the judge formally expressing the opinion that he was under no obligation to surrender Gamez to the Nicaraguan authorities. The supreme court of Granada afterwards confirmed this opinion, when the decision was appealed to it.

Our government expressed itself most decisively on this question in the other case referred to. In the month of August, 1890, Barrundia, who was a political fugitive from Guatemala, took refuge upon an American steamer at San Jose. A demand for his arrest was made and complied with, upon the advice of the American minister, who said he had assurances that the life of the prisoner would be respected. Barrundia, however, resisted the arrest, and was killed while defending himself.

The United States minister was recalled for his course in the matter, and Commander Reiter, of the *Ranger*, who knew what was going on and whose ship lay near, was dismissed from the service because he did not interfere. Commander Reiter would have been quick to act had he not been advised against it by the American minister.

A Just
Rule

It will be seen from this that our government has established an "ironclad" rule for the guidance of its officials under such circumstances. General Mijares was not charged with violating any of the ordinary laws of Venezuela. He, therefore, was a political refugee and nothing more. Being that, he was not liable to arrest, after placing his foot on the deck of an American vessel, which, when our country's flag is flying overhead, is, to all intents and purposes, as much a part of the soil of the United States as the site of the capitol in Washington.

Furthermore, no passenger on a neutral ship, bound for a neutral port, can be arrested for political offenses, while the ship is stopping at any port of the country to which he owes allegiance. As has been shown, his arrest can be made only when he is charged with ordinary criminal offenses, committed at the port from which he embarked. The United States has declared in language that cannot be mistaken its purpose of giving to all political refugees applying to it the fullest protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The Republican National Convention was in session at Minneapolis from June 7 to June 11, 1892. The number of delegates present was 904. The votes necessary to a choice were 453. On the first ballot, President Harrison received 535 votes; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; and Lincoln, 1. This made Harrison's plurality 166, and he was therefore nominated on the first ballot.

For candidate for Vice-President, Whitelaw Reid and Thomas B. Reed were put in nomination, but Reed withdrew before a ballot was taken, and Reid was nominated unanimously.

The Democratic National Convention was in session in Chicago from June 21 to June 23. The whole number of votes cast was 909; votes necessary to a choice, 607. On the first ballot, Grover Cleveland received 617 votes; Hill, 114; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36; Stevenson, 16; and Carlisle, 14. Mr. Cleveland, therefore, like his Republican opponent, was nominated on the first ballot.

On the first ballot for Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, received 402 votes; Isaac P. Gray, 343; Allen B. Morse, 86; John L. Mitchell, 45; Henry Watterson, 26; Bourke Cockran, 5; Lambert Tree and Horace Boies, 1 vote each. Stevenson was then nominated by acclamation.

The Prohibition Party National Convention was in session in Cincinnati from June 29 to July 1. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated for President on the first ballot, and James B. Cranfill, of Texas, was nominated for Vice-President.

July 4 and 5, the National Convention of the People's party was in session at Omaha. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President, and James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President.

On August 28, the Socialist Labor party, at a meeting in New York, nominated Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, for President, and C. H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President.

In the struggle of November 8 the Democrats not only elected their President, but gained control of the Senate and House of Representatives. Thus on March 4, 1893, the entire law-making machinery of the United States passed under the control of that party. Mr. Cleveland's plurality of 131 over Mr. Harrison, and his majority of 108 over all, was the largest plurality received by any presidential candidate in the electoral college since 1872, and, with that exception, the greatest victory since the election of Pierce, in 1852, when the Whig party went to pieces.

PERIOD VII

THE NEW
UNITED
STATESLeading
Presi-
dential
Nomina-
tionsOther
Nomina-
tions

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THE NEW
UNITED
STATESCauses
of Demo-
cratic
Success

Another notable fact was the first entrance in thirty-two years of a third party into the electoral college.

A variety of causes helped to bring about this surprising result. Among them may be named a desire for a more moderate tariff policy, that is, one more directly for the raising of revenue, and yet protective in a general sense of American interests; the fear of Federal interference in the elections; the wish for free silver, and for a repeal of the tax on state bank issues; the widespread belief that high protection tends to the concentration of wealth and prevents the laborer from receiving adequate employment; and, finally, the general unrest and desire for a change of administration.

At noon on March 4, 1893, President Harrison became a plain citizen of the great republic, and a plain citizen, Grover Cleveland, again became President of the United States. This quiet exchange of places is one of the most striking features of our government.

President Cleveland selected the following Cabinet: Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois (succeeded by Richard Olney, of Massachusetts); Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Attorney-General, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts (succeeded by Judson Harmon, of Ohio); Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York (succeeded by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia); Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia (succeeded by David R. Francis, of Missouri); Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska.

The
Inaugura-
tion

The day of the inauguration was among the worst ever known in Washington. In the morning the ground was covered with snow, and the feathery particles were still blown slantingly in the wind. The streets were soon filled with icy slush. Not a few deaths were the direct result of exposure to the weather by the two hundred thousand visitors that crowded the city to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

Zachary Taylor was the first President who took the oath of office and delivered the inaugural address in the open air. Previous to 1849 the ceremonies had been in the Senate Chamber. Jefferson, as we have learned, was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington.

Washington's first inaugural was 1,300 words in length; his second

only 134. John Adams' inaugural was 2,300 words long; Jefferson's, 2,100; Madison's, 1,100 on both occasions; Monroe's, 3,300 and 4,400; John Quincy Adams', 2,900; Andrew Jackson's first and second, each 1,100; Van Buren employed 3,800 words, and William Henry Harrison, the most voluminous of them all, 8,500.

John Tyler, in entering upon the duties of President, after the death of Harrison, addressed his inaugural of 1,600 words to the public, and published it in the newspapers, Congress not being in session. Polk employed nearly 5,000 words, and Taylor, 100. Fillmore simply announced the death of Taylor in a message of 260 words sent in to each House of Congress, and delivered no inaugural.

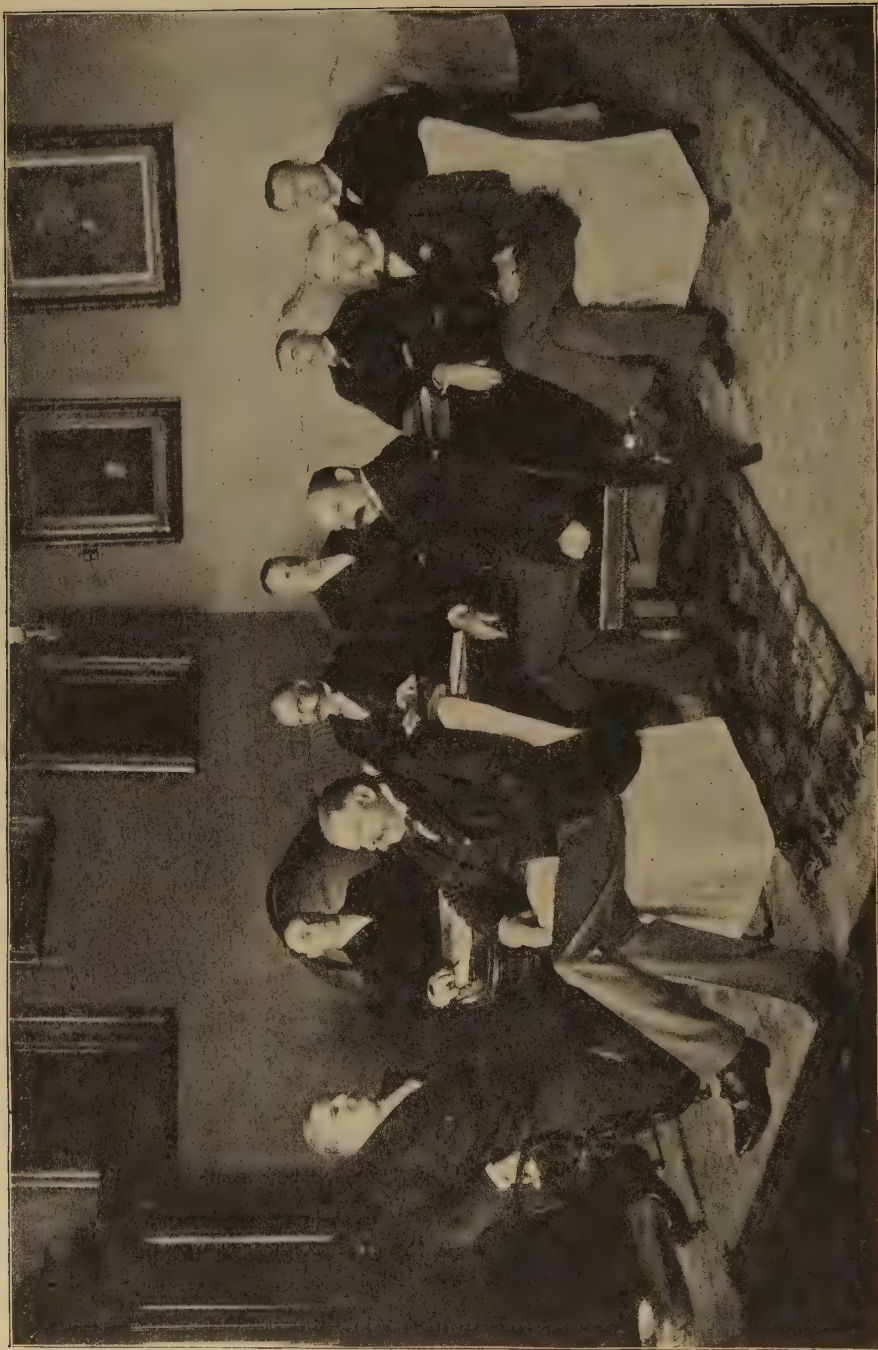
Franklin Pierce's address was 3,300 words; Lincoln's on his first election, 3,500, and on his second only 500 words. Johnson took up the reins of government after Lincoln's death in a brief message of 360 words. Grant's first inaugural was 1,100 words long, his second, 1,300. Hayes employed 2,400 words, and Garfield, 2,900.

Arthur followed the custom of other Vice-Presidents in succeeding to the presidency through death by giving only a very short address of 400 words. Cleveland's first inaugural, which he committed to memory, was 1,600 words. Benjamin Harrison entered office with an inaugural of 4,500 words. The inaugurals of his successors as a rule have been brief and pointed.

PERIOD VII
—
THE NEW
UNITED
STATES
—

Previous
Inau-
gurals





PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS SECOND CABINET



CHAPTER VII

PERIOD OF GREAT PROGRESS

[*Author's Note:* It is a pleasing experience to the writer or the student of history to reach a period like that covered by this chapter. It takes one away from scenes of strife and carnage to witness the evidences of amazing industrial progress and political development. We review swiftly the wonders of the Columbian Exposition, we witness the admission of a new state, and we behold the harnessing of Niagara, in which we find another hint and prophecy of the good time coming when the forces of nature will contribute more and more to the comforts and convenience of humanity, and man shall realize better, his promised "dominion" over the earth. We review the patient diplomatic discussion between the United States and England over the Venezuelan boundary question, and witness its happy ending by arbitration.

The authorities continue to be the current publications of the period.]



PERIOD of seventeen years has elapsed since the great World's Fair was held in 1876 in Philadelphia, known as the Centennial Exposition. Meanwhile the country has developed amazingly. In 1893 the grandest celebration in the history of the nation, up to this time, was held in the city of Chicago to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. So extensive were the preliminary preparations for this vast enterprise that they could not be completed in 1892, the true anniversary, and the exhibition was therefore held one year later.

The site selected was Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance. The former has a frontage of one and a half miles on Lake Michigan and contains six hundred acres, while the Midway Plaisance was a mile long and six hundred feet wide, affording an additional area of eighty-five acres.

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UNITED
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The following foreign governments made liberal appropriations for exhibits: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, India, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Trinidad, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco,



GOVERNMENT BUILDING—COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Netherlands, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, Spain, Cuba, Sweden, Uruguay.

Every state and territory in the Union entered cordially into the plan.

Statistics
of the
Columbian
Exposition

On October 21, 1892, the grounds and buildings were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, by Vice-President Morton. The doors of the exposition were thrown open on May 1, 1893, and closed October 30 following. The total number of paid admissions was 22,000,000 and the receipts exceeded the expenses by \$2,000,000. The display was magnificent, almost beyond description, and gave

to foreign nations an impressive conception of the grandeur and greatness of the young Republic of the West.

On January 4, 1896, President Cleveland signed a proclamation by which Utah became the forty-fifth state of the Union. The constitution adopted by Utah contained several noteworthy features. It granted complete suffrage to women, including the right to hold office and to sit on juries. A thorough liberal and progressive educational system was projected. Grand juries were abolished except in special circumstances, information taking the place of indictment, and the trial jury consisted of eight instead of twelve

PERIOD VII

—
THE NEW
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STATES
—

Utah
Becomes
a State



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

persons, three-fourths of whom might render a verdict in civil cases, but a unanimous vote was necessary to convict of crime. Polygamy, the great blot upon Utah, was prohibited by her new constitution.

The power that has gone to waste for ages at Niagara Falls is inconceivable, and the problem of utilizing a portion of it had long engaged the attention and study of scientific minds. As long ago as 1725 the first attempt in this direction was made by the operation of a primitive saw-mill. After this, the prodigious torrent was permitted to flow on unfretted until 1842, when Augustus Porter formulated a scheme of hydraulic canals, but none was completed until 1861.

On March 31, 1886, the Niagara Falls Power Company was incorporated, and in 1889 the Cataract Construction Company.

Schemes
to
Harness
Niagara



From Scientific American

HARNESSING NIAGARA—ENGINE-ROOM OF THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY

Work was begun in October, 1890, three years being required to complete the tunnel, the surface canal, and the first wheel-pits. The canal had an average depth of 12 feet, and a width of 250 feet. It tapped the river a mile and a quarter above the falls, and drew off enough water to develop 100,000 horse-power. The walls of the canal had ten inlets for delivering water to the wheel-pit in the power-house, at the side of the canal. This pit had a depth of 178 feet, and was connected by a lateral tunnel with the main tunnel, which operated as a tail-race, and returned the water to the river below the falls. It took 1,000 men more than three years to excavate the tunnel. There were 300,000 tons of rock removed, and 16,000,000 bricks were used for lining. The turbines worked under a head of 140 feet, and each developed 5,000 horse-power.

In August, 1895, the first distribution of power was made to the works of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, near the canal. The Carborundum Company, the Calcium Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Railway Company, and the Niagara Falls Electric Company subsequently made use of the power.

The city of Buffalo, in December, 1895, granted a franchise to the company to supply power to that city, by the terms of which 10,000 horse-power was to be furnished to consumers by June 1, 1896, and 10,000 additional horse-power in each successive year. The Buffalo Railway Company was the first customer. At midnight, on November 15, 1896, the current was transmitted by a pole line, consisting of three continuous cables of uninsulated copper, with a total length of seventy-eight miles.

Later street cars were successfully operated, and the Niagara Falls Power Company soon was busily engaged in preparing more generators, with which the tremendous energy would be conducted to other industrial points at varying distances from the cataract.

The retirement, on account of age, of Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, September 29, 1895, caused the promotion of Major-General Nelson A. Miles as his successor. Miles in turn was retired in 1903, his successors being Lieutenant-General Samuel B. M. Young (1903); Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee (1903-1906); Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, Chief-of-Staff (1906-1910); Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief-of-Staff (1910-1917).

The country was thrown into excitement in the latter part of 1895 and in the following year by what threatened to involve us in a war

PERIOD VII
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STATES

Harness-
ing
Niagara

Success
of the
Effort

Military
Retire-
ments
and Pro-
motions



NIAGARA FALLS

with England over the question of the boundary line in Venezuela.

The quarrel between Great Britain and Venezuela was an old one. Between the mouths of the Orinoco and the Amazon, along the northeast coast of South America, lay the territory which down to 1810 was known as the Guianas. In the year named a large part of this territory was ceded to Venezuela by Spain, while another portion went to Great Britain from Holland in 1814. The boundary between the Dutch and Spanish possessions had never been fixed by treaty. As might have been anticipated, the "earth hunger" of England soon led to a dispute, which continued until 1887, when it reached a stage that led to a breaking off of the diplomatic relations between her and Venezuela.

Venezuela claimed all territory west of the Essequibo river and southward to the border of Brazil, in support of which she presented a long array of historical facts. In 1883, the weak republic began an appeal, continued until 1887, and which at times was pitiful, that the burly, overbearing English empire should submit the dispute to arbitration by some disinterested power. In the year named there were found three sources of disagreement—the Guiana frontier, differential duties, and pecuniary claims—the first overshadowing the others in importance. England persistently refused all appeals while dealing with this weak power. It was not until the latter part of the year 1840 that she advanced beyond the Pomaron river. Then she entered the region named, and set up a claim to the whole Atlantic coast to the Orinoco delta. In 1841, Sir Robert Schomburgk, the English commissioner, erected the boundary since known by his name.

Venezuela was indignant, and ordered the Schomburgk frontier marks at Barima to be removed. Matters rested until 1844, when England proposed a boundary line beginning a short distance west of the Pomaron river, but in 1881 she once more set up a claim that included the valleys of the Pomaron and the Moroco; five years later her claim extended to the bank of the Guiana river, and in 1890 she suggested a divisional line that gave her practical control of the Orinoco delta. Finally, in 1893, she proposed a boundary line beginning at the mouth of the Amacuro and taking such course as to include the upper waters of the Cumana and thence to the sierra of the Usupamo. The territory in dispute was larger than the state of New York, and contained gold mines of great richness, a fact that

PERIOD VII
—
THE NEW
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STATES
—

Great
Britain's
Quarrel
with
Vene-
zuela

The
Claims of
Great
Britain

The Dis-
puted
Terri-
tory

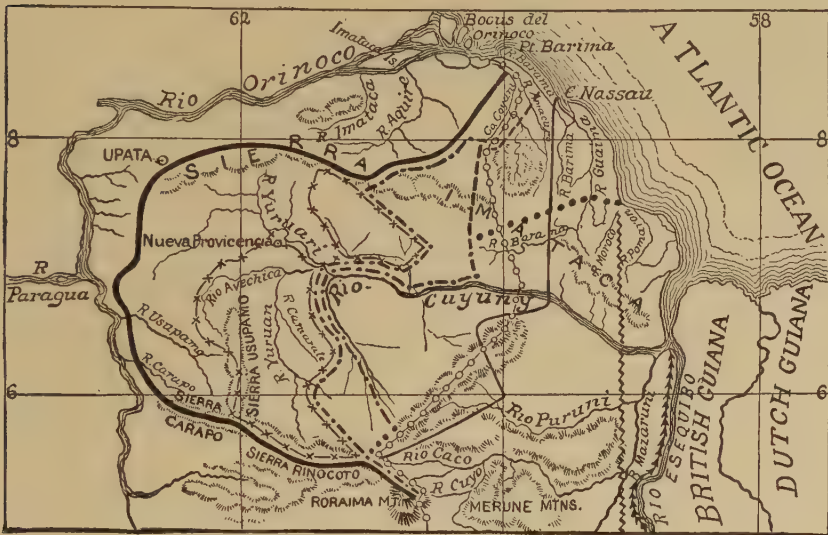


CAVE OF THE WINDS—NIAGARA FALLS

doubtless had much to do with the persistency of England in refusing to submit the dispute to arbitration. Should she succeed in maintaining her claim she would control the navigable outlet of the great Orinoco river, which represented one-fourth of the commerce of South America, and she would in addition exert a marked influence upon the commercial and political relations of Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil.

The United States could not view this dispute with indifference. In February, 1895, Congress passed a joint resolution, approving

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STATES
—



the suggestion made by the President in his message, urging that the question be referred to arbitrators. The purport of the resolution was laid before Great Britain by Ambassador Bayard, but the English authorities still refused to submit to arbitration their asserted right to the territory east of the Schomburgk line. They intimated that the question was wholly between them and Venezuela, or in other words advised the United States to attend to its own business.

The interest of this country in this question lay in the probability that the Monroe Doctrine was likely to be involved. Though the Monroe Doctrine was not a part of the recognized body of international law, it was one of our most cherished principles, and we could never stand idly by while foreign governments were extending their

The
Monroe
Doctrine
Threat-
ened

PERIOD VII
THE NEW
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STATES

possessions and power on the western hemisphere. There was a lengthy correspondence between England and our government during the summer and latter part of 1895. On December 17, President Cleveland submitted the correspondence to Congress, accompanying it with a message of so vigorous a character that it electrified the country. He asked for authority from Congress to appoint a commission to determine the merits of the boundary dispute, in order that the government should decide its line of action, insisting that if England maintained a wrongful course, the United States should resist "by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

The
Commis-
sion of
Inquiry

Congress, as well as the country at large, ardently approved this patriotic language. The sum of \$100,000 was immediately appropriated for the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry. Two days later the Senate unanimously passed the same bill. On the 1st of January, 1896, the President announced the members of the commission as follows:

David J. Brewer, Republican, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, made president of the commission.

Richard H. Alvey, Democrat, of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, Republican, of New York, ex-president of Cornell University, and ex-minister to Germany and Russia.

Frederick R. Coudert, Democrat, of New York, formerly a member of the counsel of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration.

Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, president of Johns Hopkins University, independent in politics, but with Republican "leanings".

In the latter part of January the commission began regular meetings. Mr. William L. Scruggs, ex-minister from the United States to Venezuela, represented the latter country by appointment as counsel. An immense mass of material in the shape of maps, documents, and old books was placed before the commission, and the researches were vigorously prosecuted.

The
British
Position

The British blue book on the Venezuelan question was laid on the table of the House of Commons on March 6. This gave the position of Great Britain in the boundary dispute. She insisted that if the

basis of strict right was insisted on, she, as successor of the Dutch, was entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers of Guiana south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic. England had certainly made out a strong claim, and the decision of the commission was awaited with anxiety. The belligerent spirit, however, rapidly subsided in both countries, though a wide diversity of sentiment was manifested in Congress.

On January 8 the Washington correspondent of the radical *Chronicle* of London proposed in that paper that the dispute should be included in a general plan for arbitration of all questions between Great Britain and the United States which fail of diplomatic settlement. He directed attention to resolutions favoring such an arrangement adopted in Congress on April 4, 1890, responded to by a resolution in Parliament on June 16, 1893.

The prospect of a war between the two great English-speaking nations was terrifying, and would turn back the hands of progress for years, and indeed be an incalculable calamity to civilization. Numerous "peace meetings", at which the most eminent citizens were present, were held in different cities, and the sentiments expressed were heartily responded to in Great Britain.

The British colony in Demerara became impatient, and Venezuela protested against the delay caused by the slow work of the commission, and declared that the British colonists, encouraged by officials of the home government, were penetrating not only the rich gold fields, but the inland valleys, thus expanding the "settled districts" which Lord Salisbury was reluctant to make subject to arbitration.

Two questions, one of momentous importance to all nations, steadily forged themselves into the foreground. The first was the settlement of the boundary dispute, and the second and vastly greater was the establishment of a scheme of general arbitration between England and the United States. At the suggestion of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, Lord Salisbury empowered Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, to enter into correspondence with Secretary of State Richard Olney with the purpose of reaching a clearly defined agreement as a basis of negotiation to constitute a tribunal for the arbitration of the Venezuelan question.

The Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission as finally agreed upon consisted of Chief Justice Fuller and Associate

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The
Danger
of War

A Timely
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THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION IN SESSION

Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, Lord Chief Justice Russell, of Killowen, Sir Richard Henn-Collins and Professor Martens. Ex-President Harrison, General B. F. Tracy, M. Mallet-Prevost, and the Marquis of Rojas were counsel for Venezuela, and Attorney-General Sir Richard Webster and Sir Robert Ried for Great Britain.

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The most friendly spirit governed the discussions of this august body during their session in Paris from June 15, 1899, to October 3 following. They unanimously agreed upon the line of frontier of the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela, the real cause of the dispute. The boundary line, as named with great particularity, is of no special interest to us. Thus the ominous cloud, no larger than a man's hand, dissolved and vanished.

The presidential election of 1896 was an extraordinary one. By the 3d of September there were eight tickets in the field. Some of these were duplications, but they were nominated by separate national conventions



U. S. AMBASSADOR THOMAS F. BAYARD

duly called. In the order of nomination the tickets were as follows:

Prohibitionist—Nominated at Pittsburgh, May 27: for President, Joshua Levering, of Maryland; for Vice-President, Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

Presi-
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National party—Nominated at Pittsburgh, May 28: for President, Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, James Haywood Southgate, of North Carolina.

Republican—Nominated at St. Louis, June 18: for President, William McKinley, of Ohio; for Vice-President, Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey.

Socialist-Labor—Nominated at New York, July 4: for President, Charles H. Matchett, of New York; for Vice-President, Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey.

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Democratic party—Nominated at Chicago, July 10 and 11: for President, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Silverites—Nominated at St. Louis, July 24: for President, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

People's party—Nominated at St. Louis, July 24 and 25: for President, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; for Vice-President, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

National Democratic party—Nominated at Indianapolis, September 3: for President, John McAuley Palmer, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Simon Boliver Buckner, of Kentucky.

The
Platforms

The Democratic platform demanded the free coinage of silver, while the Republican platform opposed free coinage and insisted on preserving the existing gold standard. The contest lay between these two leading parties of the country.

When the gold and silver plank was adopted by the Republican convention, thirty-three silver delegates, led by Senator Teller of Colorado, formally withdrew from the convention.

It became apparent in the Democratic convention that most of the delegates would favor the free coinage of silver, despite the strenuous exertions of the Gold Democrats from the East. President Cleveland, on the 16th of June, issued an appeal to the Democrats against free silver, and said he wished to be only a private in the ranks of the party. The free-silver delegates in the convention would listen to no compromise and concede no favors. Their men were put to the front both in the temporary and the permanent organization, and on the fifth ballot, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the eloquent and ardent advocate of free silver, was nominated. The nominee for Vice-President was Arthur Sewall, of Maine, who in his letter of acceptance announced his sentiments as opposed to the single gold standard.

Nomi-
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The capture of the Democratic convention by the silver men caused so many defections that a convention of "Sound Money Democrats" was held in Indianapolis, September 2, at which appeared delegates from all the states except Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. Without opposition the convention nominated Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The platform adopted

condemned the Chicago platform as undemocratic and denounced alike the financial doctrine therein set forth and the tariff policy of the Republicans. It favored tariff for revenue only, the single gold standard, a bank currency under governmental supervision, international arbitration, and the maintenance intact of the independence and authority of the supreme court.

The campaign was a stirring one. Had the election taken place in September or October, it is generally believed that Bryan would have been successful. He made a vigorous canvass for himself, traveling rapidly through different parts of the country, and addressing immense crowds several times daily and again at night. Mr. McKinley remained at his home in Canton, Ohio, where he received thousands of visitors, and made numerous addresses, all of which were in good taste, and served to strengthen the cause for which he stood.

The election on November 3 gave McKinley 271 electoral votes and Bryan 176; majority for McKinley, 95.

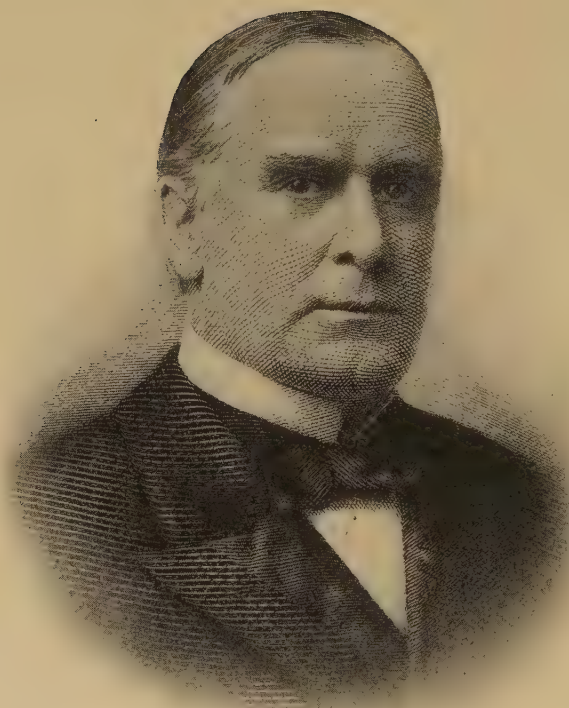
On the popular vote, McKinley received 7,101,439, and Bryan 6,503,165; majority for McKinley, 598,274.

The votes cast for Palmer and Buckner were insignificant, amounting only to 133,554.

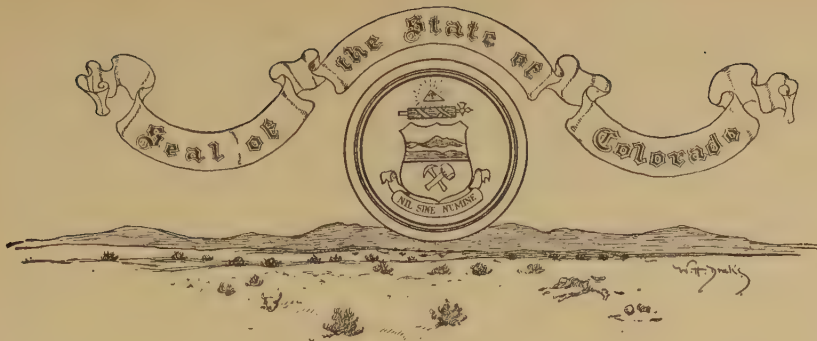
When Mr. Cleveland became President for the second time, the Democratic party and Congress were his ardent supporters. When he left the White House, Congress was opposed to him, and his party was disorganized. Mr. Cleveland's course was always patriotic, and he did all that was possible to maintain the financial credit of the nation and to uphold the honor and good name of his country at home and abroad. His call for an extra session of Congress was a lusty blow to save the United States from the ruin threatened by the Silver Purchase law. His first regular message was a powerful plea for sound money, public economy, a wise tariff revision, and a safe and honorable foreign policy. Though his party failed to rally to his support, his loyalty to principle was never shaken, and all right-thinking men will honor the President who, while he made mistakes, as did his predecessors, yet stood firmly against every attack upon the financial honor of the country, and gave his unceasing effort towards preserving peace and the good name of the United States among the nations of the world.

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William W. Wiley



The Great American Desert

CHAPTER VIII

McKINLEY'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION

1897-1901

[*Author's Note:* William McKinley, the "Apostle of Protection", the "Advance Agent of Prosperity", now becomes President. The chapter opens with a sketch of the previous career of the soldier-statesman. The creation of the municipality of "Greater New York" is recorded. There is a description also of the magnificent statue of George Washington unveiled in Philadelphia and of the new Congressional Library Building at Washington. This period is of special importance because the country is now to have a practical and thorough trial of the policies of Protection and the Gold Standard, and the period of the war with Spain approaches, which is to have such far-reaching effects upon the destinies of widely scattered countries and peoples—Americans, Spaniards, Cubans, and Filipinos.

Authorities are current publications and official documents.]

United States
Monitor
Furrier



WILLIAM McKINLEY, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843, so that he was in his fifty-fifth year when he assumed his exalted office. His ancestors were Scotch, and were early conspicuous for their valor and devotion to principle. About the middle of the eighteenth century two brothers, James and William McKinley, came to this country. James settled in what is now the town of York, in southern Pennsylvania, where he married, and sent his son David to fight under Washington in the War for Independence. Returning to Pennsylvania after the struggle, David lived there until some years after the War of 1812, when he joined the great western tide and removed to the country beyond the Ohio river, settling in the region now known as Columbiana county, Ohio. There he founded the



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S FIRST CABINET

"Buckeye" branch of the McKinley clan. He married Mary Rose, whose first child was William, father of the subject of this sketch.

The elder McKinley remained in eastern Ohio and was one of the pioneers of the iron business in that region, with foundries at Fairfield, New Wilmington, and other places. To them were born eight children. The house in which the President first saw the light, for many years was pointed out as a historic landmark on one of the streets of Niles. It was a frame structure, two stories high, the former parlor having been converted into a grocery store. From the vine-covered porch the statesman made many addresses to the proud citizens of his native town.

The parents of William McKinley were neither poor nor rich. He knew nothing of grinding poverty nor of affluence. He was observant of mind and robust of body, fond of outdoor sports, and a genial companion. One of the old residents referred to him as a "black-haired, grave-faced, but robust and manly little chap", who attended for a few years the village school at Niles. The parents moved to Poland, in Mahoning, the county between Trumbull and Columbiana, in order that the children might enjoy the advantages of a high school or academy in that town. William showed himself a thorough rather than a showy student, with a leaning towards oratory and argument. He was president for some time of the debating club. It is related that having purchased a gorgeous carpet for the floor of the room in which the stirring debates were held, all the boys sat in their stocking feet at the first meeting, in order not to soil the precious fabric, the future President setting the example. The boys were afterwards furnished with slippers knit and presented by the girl members.

McKinley prepared for college, and, at the age of sixteen, was matriculated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., but had no more than fairly started upon his studies when he fell ill and was compelled to return home. Then his father's resources were crippled, and it became necessary for the son partially to support himself. He cheerfully took up teaching in a district school near Poland. His salary was \$25 a month, and he was obliged to "board around." Most of the time, however, he lived at home, walking several miles daily to and from school. His purpose was to save enough money to complete his college education, but another destiny awaited him.

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He was eighteen years old, and engaged in his school, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Among the first to answer the call of President Lincoln for volunteers was young McKinley, who never felt prouder than when General Fremont, after thumping his chest and looking into his bright eyes, said, "You'll do". He was a member of Company E, of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, of which W. S. Rosecrans was colonel, Stanley Matthews lieutenant-colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes major. Thus that famous fighting regiment had the honor of producing two presidents and a senator of the United States, afterwards eminent as a justice of the supreme court.

It was genuine patriotism that made a soldier of the boy school-teacher. For fourteen months he carried a musket, attaining the rank of sergeant, April 15, 1862. Many years afterwards, when governor of Ohio, he referred to that period in these words:

"I always look back with pleasure upon those fourteen months in which I served in the ranks. They taught me a great deal. I was but a schoolboy when I went into the army, and that first year was a formative period of my life, during which I learned much of men and affairs. I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private and served those months in that capacity."

Inaugu-
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of
McKin-
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Thursday, March 4, 1897, was clear and sunshiny, with a blue sky—an ideal day in every respect. The scene at Washington was as brilliant as any that had attended preceding inaugurations. The capital was crowded with tens of thousands of cheering visitors, and the ceremonies were of the most striking character. There were more regular army men in the parade than at any previous inauguration. Every branch of the army was represented. The scene in the Senate was of dazzling splendor, the distinguished representatives of foreign countries appearing in gorgeous raiment, while the ceremonies as a whole were not lacking in any feature that would add to their impressiveness.

The President's address was comparatively brief, and announced as his guiding principles a rigid economy in government expenditures, a debt-paying instead of a debt-contracting management of the finances, a revenue sufficient to the public needs and derived mainly from a protective tariff on imports, the revival of Secretary Blaine's reciprocity policy, the building up of American commerce, the protection of American citizens, and the cultivation of good feeling between the North and the South.

President McKinley selected as his Cabinet: Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of State, succeeded by William R. Day, of Ohio (1897), and John Hay, of Ohio (1898); Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War, succeeded by Elihu Root, of New York (1899); Judge Joseph McKenna of California, Attorney-General, succeeded by John W. Griggs, of New Jersey (1897), and Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania (1901); ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; ex-Congressman James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; James A. Gary, of Maryland, Postmaster-General, succeeded by Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania (1898); and Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, Secretary of the Interior, succeeded by Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri (1901).

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President
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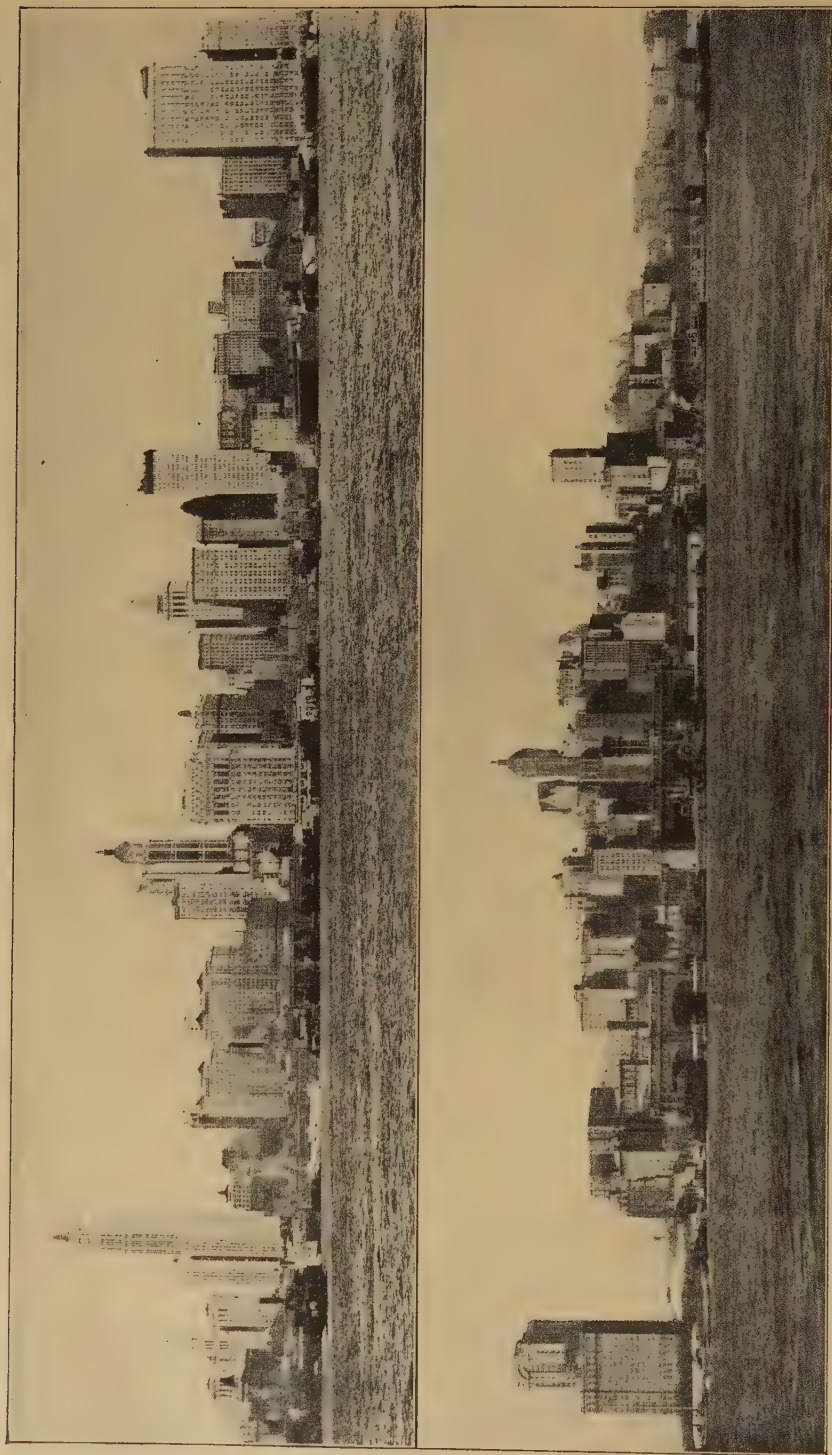
An event of national importance was the creation in 1897 of what is popularly known as "Greater New York". The question of uniting under one government the metropolis and the neighboring outlying cities had been one of interest for a number of years previous. In 1890, the legislature appointed a commission to consider the subject and report to that body. In 1894, after a discussion extending over three years, the legislature provided for a referendum, the verdict of which was strongly in favor of the union of the various cities named.

Accordingly, after much consideration, a bill was framed, passed both branches of the legislature by large majorities in February, 1897, and promptly received the signatures of Mayors Wurster of Brooklyn, and Gleason of Long Island City. Mayor Strong of New York vetoed the bill, whereupon the legislature repassed it, and it was signed by Governor Black.

The enlarged metropolis began its official existence January 1, 1898. The government was vested in a mayor and a municipal assembly, consisting of two houses, elected by the people. The area of the city was 317.77 square miles. Its population in January, 1916, was 5,047,221, which was an increase of more than 20 per cent during the preceding ten years.

Within the limits of this great new city were merged the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jamaica, all of Staten Island, the western end of Long Island, Coney Island, Rockaway, Valley Stream, Flushing, Whitestone, College Point, Willets' Point,

"Greater
New
York"



GREATER NEW YORK, 1917
Showing Skyline of Lower Manhattan and Manhattan as seen from Governor's Island

Fort Schuyler, Throgg's Neck, Westchester, Baychester, Pelham Manor, Van Cortlandt, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil. The extreme length of the city from the southern end of Staten Island to the northern limits at Yonkers on the Hudson was thirty-two miles. Its greatest width from the Hudson river to the boundary line across Long Island, beyond Creedmoor, was sixteen miles, the new municipality forming an impressive illustration of American growth and grandeur.

If the present rate of increase is maintained, the population will be 20,000,000 within the next generation, which will surpass that of London, should that city maintain its present ratio of growth.

The monument which was unveiled to the memory of Washington, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, May 15, 1897, was the most important group of sculpture raised in America up to that time. Upon a platform, six feet six inches in height, and reached from four sides by thirteen steps, symbolical of the thirteen original states, stands a pedestal bearing an equestrian statue of the Father of his Country. He is represented in the colonial uniform of the American army, with a large military cloak enveloping his superb figure. In his left hand he holds the reins of his horse, one of the animal's fore-feet being raised in the act of moving. The massive figure is dignified, artistic, and impressive.

The fountains at the four corners of the platform, served by allegorical figures of American Indians, represent four rivers, the Delaware, Hudson, Potomac, and the Mississippi. Each of these fountains is guarded on the sides by typical American animals, eight in all. Two allegorical figures are at the front and back of the pedestal. The one on the front represents America seated, and holding in one hand a cornucopia; in the other a trident and having at her feet chains just cast off, while she is in the act of receiving from her victorious sons the trophies of her conquest. Below the group is an eagle supporting the arms of the United States. The group in the back depicts America arousing her sons to a sense of their slavery. The arms of Pennsylvania are below. On the sides of the pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one representing the march of the American army, the other a western-bound emigrant train. The pedestal bears on one side the inscription, "Sic Semper Tyrannis", and "Per Aspera ad Astra"; on the other, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way". Surrounding the upper portion of the pedestal are

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Copyright 1897, by W. H. Rau

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

the words: "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania". The statue, the figures and the bas-relief, and all the ornamentations are of bronze, and the platform, pedestal, etc., of Swedish granite.

The ground plan of the monument is 61 feet by 74 feet, the pedestal 17 feet by 30 feet, and the total height of the monument 44 feet. The design was by Professor Rudolph Siemering, the renowned sculptor of Berlin. The names engraved on the monument are: Lincoln, Irvine, Jay, Dickinson, Mühlenberg, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Clinton, Knox, Pinckney, Hazen, Putnam, Wayne, Steuben, Butler, Lafayette, St. Clair, Greene, Morgan, Kosciusko, Schuyler, Jones, Dale, and Barry (the last three representing the navy), Biddle, Montgomery, Haslett, Kirkwood, Mifflin, Rochambeau, Varnum, Sullivan, Cadwalader, Mercer, Smallwood, Sterling, Nash, Warren, De Kalb, and Moultrie.

The collection of subscriptions for this monument was begun in 1811 by soldiers who had fought under Washington. On the 4th of July of that year, the Society of the Cincinnati met in the State House and took steps to set on foot preparations for the erection of a monument which should fittingly commemorate the character and virtues of Washington. In response to their appeal, \$2,000 was subscribed. This by careful handling, investment, and additions grew in course of time to the handsome sum of \$280,000.

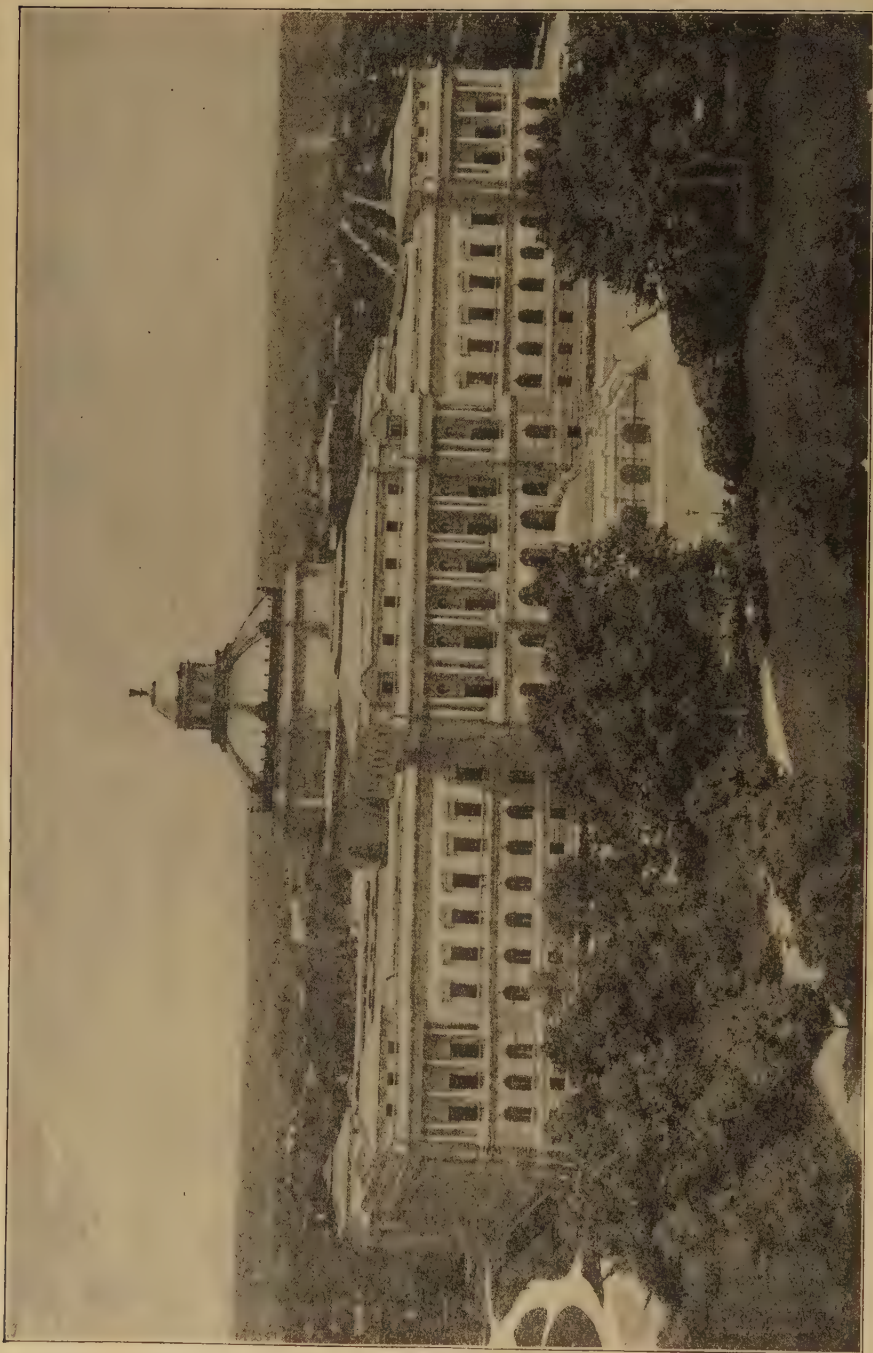
On Saturday, May 15, 1897, amid an imposing military display, the monument was unveiled by President McKinley. At two o'clock Bishop Whitaker, of Pennsylvania, opened the ceremonies with prayer. An address followed by Major William Wayne, president of the state and general societies of the Cincinnati. President McKinley then pulled the cord which unveiled the figure of Washington. Immediately the national salute was fired by the war-vessels in the Delaware and the artillery. President McKinley then delivered an eloquent address on the character of Washington.

An impressive illustration of American genius was the new Congressional Library Building completed in 1897 in Washington. It is of New Hampshire granite and stands on the eastern heights of the city, opposite the east front of the Capitol. The great structure covers nearly four acres, and within its vast interior is room for twice as many books as were contained in the largest library in the world.

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History
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Unveiled
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THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The main entrance is by three arched doorways, leading into a magnificent entrance hall, lined with polished marble. Two flights of marble stairs lead upward to the right and left, the balustrades, in high relief, representing a series of cherubs, depicting science, art, industry, and the various pursuits of man. Opposite the entrance doors, between the two flights of stairs, is a portal of marble, leading to the rotunda or reading-room. The beautiful sculptured figures of a youth and an old man are the work of Olin L. Warner, of New York. The library is planned as a central circular reading-room, flanked on the north and south by two halls, in each of which is a book-stack of iron and marble extending upward nine stories, and capable of holding a million volumes each. On the eastern side a smaller book-stack will hold a quarter of a million volumes, with room for as many more in alcoves around the rotunda. The building was planned to answer all the needs of the country for more than a hundred years to come.

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The cost of the structure was limited to \$6,000,000, and none but American artists were employed to decorate the walls. The octagonal reading-room is a hundred feet in diameter, with the richly ornamented dome one hundred and twenty-five feet above the mosaic pavement.

Cost
of the
Library

The Congressional Library was established during the presidency of Jefferson, but the modest collection went up in smoke when the British burned Washington in the summer of 1814. Congress promptly voted money for the purchase of new books, and for rebuilding. In 1851 a second fire destroyed a part of the library and thirty-five thousand volumes.

The work of carrying out the plan of the new building came under the charge of General Casey, chief of engineers, in October, 1888, and in December, 1896, Mr. Green, his successor, reported the structure as "very nearly completed in all particulars".

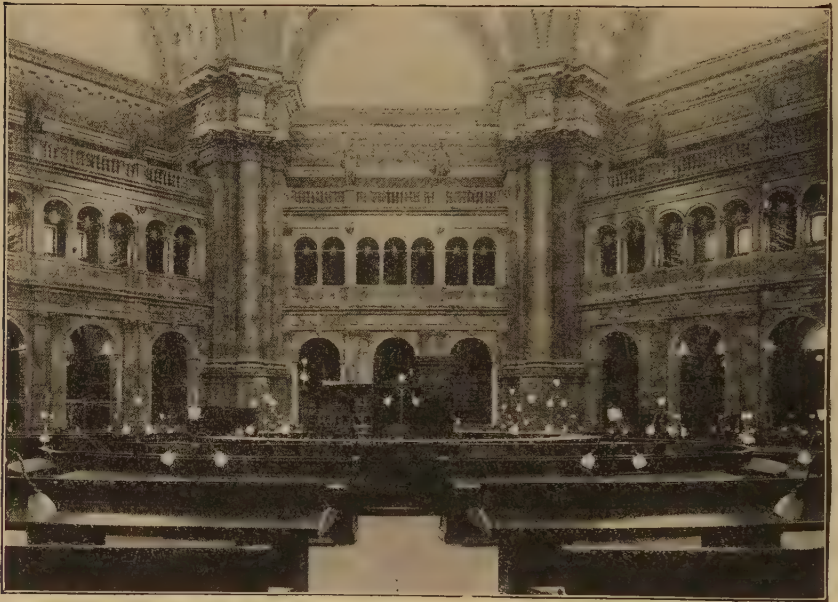
In 1916 the library contained 2,451,974 printed books and pamphlets, and about 1,000,000 manuscripts, maps, and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs. For ages to come the Congressional Library will form one of the grandest educational landmarks in the history of our country.

A pleasing incident of the closing days of Ambassador Bayard in England was the return to him of the famous log of the *Mayflower*, which interesting document was delivered by Mr. Bayard to Gover-

The
May-
flower
Log

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nor Wolcott in Boston, on May 26, 1897, the ceremonies taking place before a distinguished gathering in the House of Representatives, including both branches of the legislature and the executive council. Senator Bradford, of Hampden, a lineal descendant of the author of the manuscript history, offered a resolution of thanks to the Bishop of London, the English Consistorial Court, and the Queen of Great Britain for restoring the manuscript, which resolution was unanimously adopted.



THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY—ROTUNDA

Written
by
William
Bradford

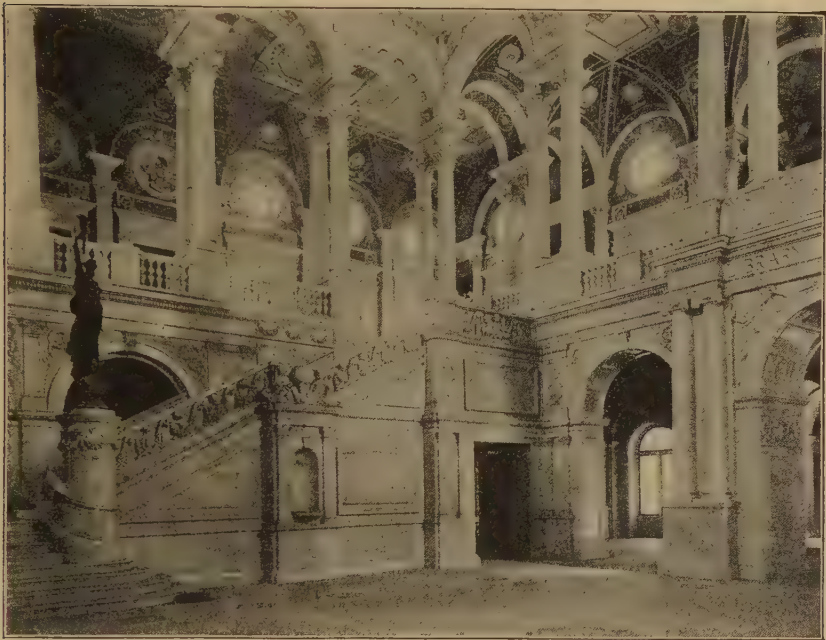
The title of this historical document is a misnomer, for in truth, so far as known, there was never a log of the *Mayflower*. The manuscript in the original numbers two hundred and seventy pages, and the only title which it bears is "Of Plymouth Plantation". It was written by William Bradford, one of the passengers on the *Mayflower*, and the second governor of the colony of Massachusetts. Cotton Mather says of him: "He was a person for study as well as action; and hence, notwithstanding the difficulties through which he passed in his youth, he attained unto a notable skill in languages; the Dutch tongue was almost as vernacular to him as the English; the French tongue he could also manage; the Latin and Greek he

had mastered, but the Hebrew he most of all studied. But the crown of all was his holy, prayerful, watchful, and fruitful walk with God, wherein he was very exemplary." He was born on March 19, 1588, and died on May 9, 1657.

The "History of the Plymouth Plantation" covers the period from 1602 to 1646, and Bradford's work, as will be noted, is improperly

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THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY—ENTRANCE HALL

called the "Log of the *Mayflower*". He thus opens his history: "And first of ye occasion and indusments thereunto: the which that I may truly unfold, I must begine at ye very roote & rise of ye same The which I shall endeavor to manefest in a plaine stile, with singuler regard unto ye simple trueth in all things, at least as near as my slender judgements can attaine the same."

The
Contents

Following this is an account of the rise and religious ideas of the people with whom Bradford cast his lot, their removal to Holland, their stay there, and their decision to seek a home in the New World. He tells of the start of the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower*, the return of the former and the voyage of the latter. The ninth chapter describes "their voyage and how they passed ye sea & of

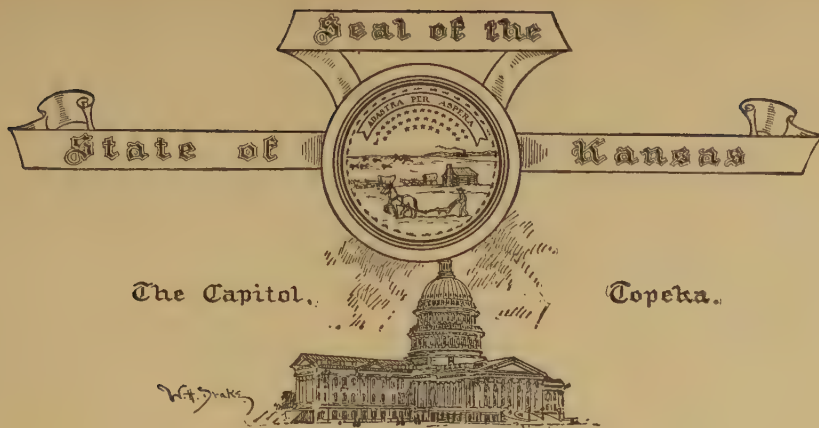
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their safe arrivale at Cape Codd". Only a few pages are devoted to an account of the voyage of the *Mayflower*.

Another common error is the impression that the "Log" was almost unknown. The New England historians drew freely upon it, Hutchinson having used it as late as 1767. While in the hands of Prince, another historian, in 1758, it was deposited in the New England Library in the tower of the Old South Church, which was used by the British soldiers as a riding-school during their occupancy of Boston. When they left they took the manuscript with them, and also Governor Bradford's letter-book, most of which was destroyed. It was believed that Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Plantation" had shared this fate; but when, in 1846, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, then Lord Bishop of Oxford, published his history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, a number of New England scholars recognized certain portions as extracts from the Bradford manuscripts. A correspondence with the bishop of London followed, and the long-lost "Log of the *Mayflower*" was once more brought to light. It was copied by permission, and the whole history published in 1856, with copious annotations.



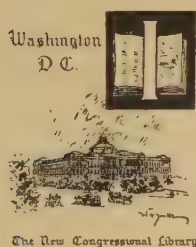


CHAPTER IX

TARIFF—KLONDIKE—IRRIGATION

[*Author's Note:* In this chapter appears once more another example of the immemorial strife between the two theories of a governmental tariff. For a period the country had been dominated by those who held that the true function of a governmental tax upon imports is to raise funds to meet the necessary expenses of government—a tariff for revenue only. Now the party holding to the other theory of a tariff—a tariff for the protection and stimulation of domestic industries—comes back into power. The measure known as the Dingley Tariff Bill is enacted.

At this period a discovery was made which was destined to have a far-reaching influence. Gold was found in the Klondike. This not only resulted in making substantial additions to the concrete wealth of the world, but it injected life and energy into the lagging efforts for the proper development of our vast northwestern territory of Alaska. The chapter includes also a brief account of the beginnings of the great irrigation projects that are doing so much to develop the desert places of the wide domain of the United States.]

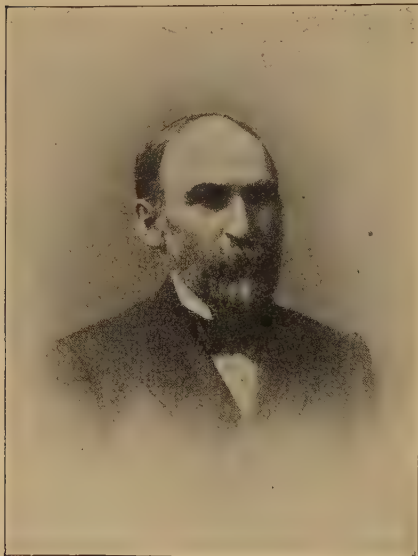


IN view of the financial depression existing throughout the country, and with the purpose of securing what was deemed to be the necessary tariff legislation, President McKinley convened Congress in extraordinary session, on Monday, March 15, 1897. Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, of Maine, was again chosen speaker.

The first "extra" session of Congress was called for May 15, 1797, on account of troubles with France; the second was for October 17, 1803, because of the secret cession of Louisiana by Spain to France, whereby New Orleans was proclaimed closed as a place of deposit for merchandise; the third was for October 26, 1807, the cause being the firing upon the *Chesapeake* by the *Leopard*;

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the fourth was for the 4th of November, 1811, because of threatened complications with Great Britain; the fifth was for September 19, 1814, because of questions connected with the war; the sixth was for September 4, 1837, because of the stress produced by the hard times; the seventh was for May 31, 1841, because of the condition of the revenues and finances of the country; the eighth was for August 21, 1856, to make provision for the army; the ninth was for July 4, 1861,



NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

because of the Civil War; the tenth was for October 15, 1877, for the purpose of passing the army and deficiency bill; the eleventh was for March 18, 1879, in order to make the necessary preparation for legislation at the regular session; the twelfth was for August 7, 1893, with a view of relieving the general financial distress throughout the country.

When the McKinley administration came into power, it was confronted by a deficiency of revenue amounting to more than \$200,000,000, all of which had accumulated during the preceding four years. Sec-

retary Carlisle of the treasury department, estimated in his last annual report that \$45,000,000 would be added to this deficiency by the 1st of July, 1897. This deficiency was due to the falling off in receipts from duties on imports, which amounted to more than \$60,000,000 per annum.

A Finan-
cial
Problem

The problem, therefore, was so to revise the tariff laws as to restore the revenue that was lost by the revision of 1894. This important task was committed to the able representative, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Dingley has explained that, without indulging in any mere theories, he aimed to meet the conditions thrust upon the country.

This tariff bill, which was essentially a Republican measure, passed the House, March 31, by a vote of 205 to 122. All the Republicans

present voted for the bill, and were joined by five Southern Democrats and one Populist. Twenty-one Populists and five Silver Republicans refused to vote. An amendment was adopted, providing that the new rates apply to goods which were not purchased and ordered to be shipped to this country prior to April 1, 1897, the object being to prevent an excessive importation of goods at lower rates than are levied by this bill.

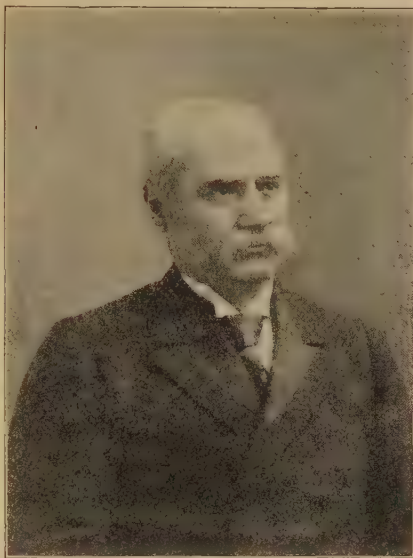
The tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, May 24, and was under consideration for seven weeks. Mr. Aldrich opened the debate with a speech, May 25, and the discussion continued until July 7, when the bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 28. Naturally, numerous points of difference developed, and the bill went to conference, whose report came up before the Senate on July 20, and was debated until 3 o'clock, July 24, 1897, when by unanimous consent the vote was taken. The passage of the bill was by a

vote of 40 to 30, the majority being the same as that of the original bill. The affirmative vote included 37 Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one Silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and one Populist (Stewart). The negative vote was cast by 28 Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner).

The bill was promptly carried to the House, where Speaker Reed signed the measure, his announcement of having done so being received with Republican applause. Then the document was taken back to the Senate, where Vice-President Hobart wrote his name under that of Speaker Reed. The bill was immediately carried to the White House by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee. President McKinley, in company with Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Attorney-General McKenna, Postmaster-General Gary, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, was waiting in the

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Tariff
Bill
Passed
by the
House



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH

Tariff
Bill
Passed
by the
Senate

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cabinet room. The presidential signature was attached, and the tariff bill became the law of the land.

Great hopes were entertained of the beneficent results of this measure which had been so long under consideration. The business of the country had been unsettled for several years, and the financial



MAP OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD DIGGINGS AND VICINITY

Optimis-
tic
Outlook

depression and distress were more general than ever before. It was the uncertainty that made capital timid and acted as a blight upon industry and enterprise everywhere. The indications now pointed to a universal revival of business and the return of the blessed boon of "good times".

The country was stirred during the summer of 1897 by the reports, which proved well founded, of the discovery of enormous deposits

of gold on the Yukon river in Alaska. Two-score veteran miners went into the region the previous fall, not one of whom possessed more than his outfit and a few hundred dollars. When they came out, each brought from \$5,000 to \$90,000, while many left behind them claims valued at \$20,000 to \$1,000,000, which were to be worked by their partners. Naturally it was believed at first that these reports were greatly exaggerated, but the display of the gold itself by the returning miners removed all doubt of the amazing richness of the new find.

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IN ALASKA WATERS—STEAMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A company of these fortunate individuals reached Seattle, July 17, direct from St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, where they had been at work in the Klondike placer-mining districts, from which more than \$1,500,000 in gold was taken the previous winter. The party brought back one and one-half tons of gold in nugget and dust, worth in round numbers \$1,000,000.

The
Klondike
Gold
Fields

The Klondike is a river flowing into the Yukon, in the Northwest Territory. The distance is fifty miles by river from Forty Mile, on the Alaska boundary, to the scene of the finds, and about forty miles in a direct line. On August 17, 1896, a poor miner named George W. Carmack was the discoverer of the Klondike placer diggings, the first claim being staked at Bonanza creek, emptying into the Klondike. Within the following year 400 claims were located, and

PERIOD VII the camp grew to 5,000 population. The days of the Argonauts in
THE NEW California had come again.
UNITED
STATES

Dawson first American flag. The population soon grew to several thousands,
City but with the aid of the Canadian government there was very little lawlessness. The town, beautifully situated on the Yukon, near the mouth of the Klondike, promised to become the mining center of the



SUNSET IN LYNN CANAL, ALASKA

Northwest Territory. The creeks comprising the bonanza districts were Bonanza, Eldorado, Victoria, Adams, McCormack, Reddy Bullion, Nugget Gulch, Bear, Baker, and Chee-Chaw-Ka. The Main Fork, Hunker, and Gold Bottom creeks were in the Hunker district.

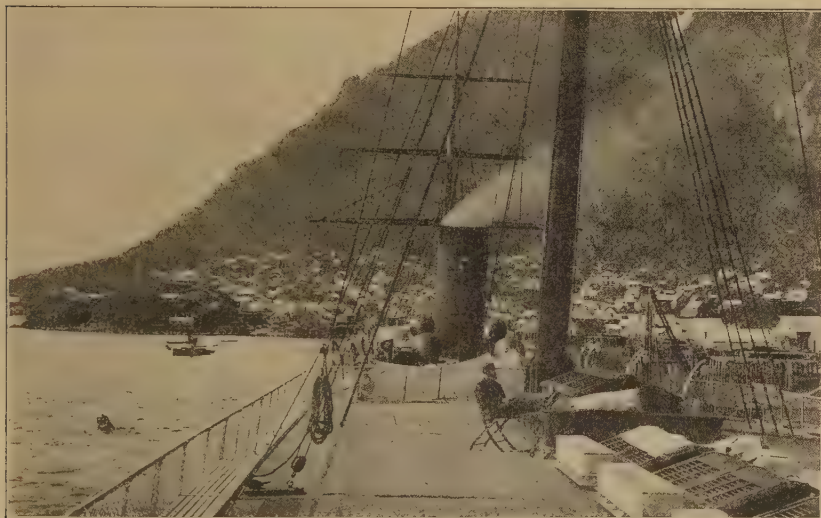
The First Mrs. Tom Lippy was the first woman who crossed the divide and
Woman passed into the new Klondike camp. She accompanied her husband
in the and passed into the new Klondike camp. She accompanied her husband
Klondike was built. One reason for the absence of lawlessness was that the
Canadian government did not permit men to carry side arms. All
miners when they entered the district were disarmed by the police.

Dr. W. H. Dall, one of the curators of the National Museum, Washington, had spent much time in Alaska on geographical expeditions and was thoroughly informed regarding the country. His statement, therefore, regarding the newly discovered Klondike gold-fields was of value and importance.

"The Klondike gold-fields are not in Alaskan territory. They are in the British provinces, in what is known as the Northwest Territories. The Klondike river, which has been on the map for about twenty years, but not under that name, branches from the Yukon

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Location
of the
Klondike
Gold
Fields



JUNEAU, ALASKA—VIEW FROM STEAMER

river not far from the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

"The nearest way to reach the Klondike river, which is a very small one, and the gold-fields, is from Chilkoot Inlet. The distance from the head of Chilkoot Inlet to the Klondike is about 500 miles. To reach there it is necessary to cross the coast mountains and the chain of lakes and short streams which form the headwaters of the Yukon river. It is on these streams that the gold is found. The country is a rolling one, covered with grass.

"There is a short, hot summer of about four months, with practically no spring or autumn. The ice begins to break up in the rivers about May 25, and navigation commences on the Yukon about the first week in June. It begins to get very cool by the latter part of

The
Climate

PERIOD VII September, and is almost winter weather by the first of October.
THE NEW UNITED STATES The winter is very cold and dry, with not more than three feet of snow. There is only about three inches of rainfall during the winter, and not more than a foot or ten inches the whole year around.

Scarcity
of Food

"It is a country in which it is very hard to find food, as there is practically no game. Before the whites went into the region there were not more than 300 natives. They had hard work to support themselves on account of the scarcity of game.

"The thermometer sometimes goes down to 68° below zero in January and February. The cold, however, is not so intense as may



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SITKA, ALASKA

be imagined, and 68° there could not be compared with the same here. The dress is mostly of furs in the winter, that used by the natives, and unless there is a sharp wind blowing one may keep fairly comfortable.

The
Gold-
Bearing
Belt

"The gold-bearing belt of Northwestern America contains all the gold-fields extending into British Columbia and what is known as the Northwest Territories and Alaska. The Yukon really runs along in that belt for 500 or 600 miles. The bed of the main river is in the valley.

"The yellow metal is not found in paying quantities in the main river, but in the small streams which cut through the mountains on either side. Mud and mineral matter are carried into the main river,

while the gold is left on the rough bottoms of these side streams. In most cases the gold lies at the bottom of thick gravel deposits. The gold is covered by frozen gravel in the winter. During the summer, until the snow is all melted, the surface is covered by muddy torrents. When summer is over and the springs begin to freeze, the streams dry up. At the approach of winter, in order to get at the gold, the miners find it necessary to dig into the gravel formation."

As an indication of what is soon to come, a description is here given of a practical scheme already put forward by the irrigation experts of the West. Millions of acres had been wrested from the desert and developed during late years by means of artificial irrigation. It may be said, indeed, that much of the country between the Missouri river and the Sierras has been thus reclaimed. The deserts of sand and sage-brush in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California, and other western states are thus being transformed into fruitful orchards and productive farming lands. The change is so marvelous as to prove that irrigation is the one and only key that is to unlock the real wealth of the greater part of the West.

Thus far, however, irrigation had been carried on in a primitive way which wasted as much water as it saved. Since state, county, and property lines seldom conformed to the lines of the natural watersheds, irrigation gave rise to endless disputes over "water rights". Communities and districts gradually established customs and rules for the government of the subject, but it was not until the states adopted codes of laws governing the whole question of irrigation that uniformity and equity came into general practice.

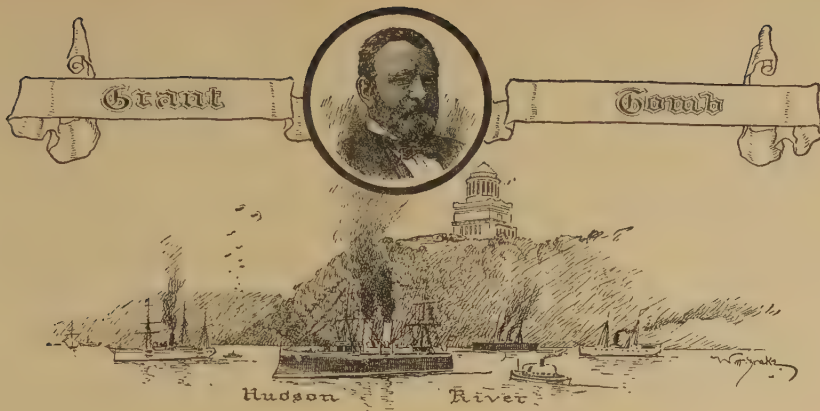
The irrigation projects that have been carried out in the arid West by the federal, state, and local governments, and by private enterprise, make a story of the greatest interest to the engineer and economist, and have added untold millions of value to the New West.

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ities of
Irriga-
tion



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



CHAPTER X

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

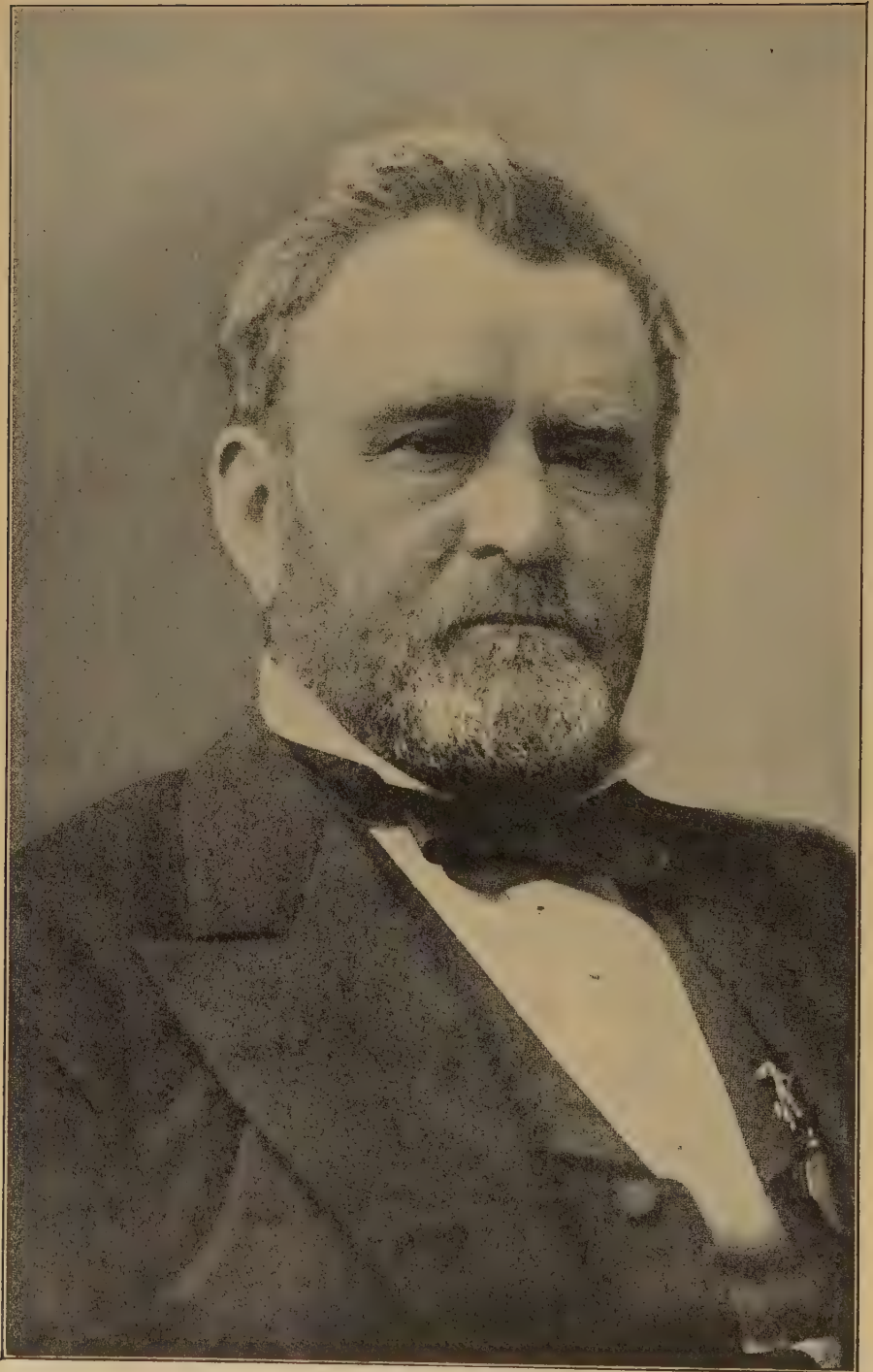
[*Author's Note:* To anyone who sees in passing events signs of things that are to come, perhaps nothing connected with the events described in this chapter has deeper significance than the words, "Let us have peace". They fell from the lips of Grant when he was at the zenith of his power. Carved in granite they look down upon the silence of his final rest. They are instinct with philosophy, and express a universal yearning for "Peace on earth and good will towards men". And this peace is coming. Great as are the achievements of such leaders of men as he who rests in that beautiful mausoleum, they are only means to an end. They do not delay, but hasten the approach of the time when all men shall be at peace. They stimulate those discoveries in the art of warfare that, sooner or later, will convert into monuments of human folly the mighty battleships of which nations have been so proud, and upon which they have so confidently relied. The means for human destruction will become so effective as to render war only national folly. Whether the fame of the great captains of the world will be dimmed by these new conditions might perhaps be an interesting question for speculation.

The authorities for the matter in this chapter are so numerous and so well known to the reader that it is not deemed necessary to cite them.]



Tomb of Genl Grant N.Y. City

THE bones of the leaders of the great Civil War are widely scattered. Sherman sleeps on the banks of the Mississippi; Sheridan at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington; Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter, Generals Kilpatrick, Sykes, and Keyes at West Point; John A. Dix in Trinity Cemetery on Washington Heights; Fremont in Rockland Cemetery on the Hudson; McClellan at Trenton; Burnside in Rhode Island; Hooker at Cincinnati; Meade in Philadelphia; Lyon at Eastford, Conn.; Cushing (the destroyer of the *Albemarle*) in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis; Hancock at Norristown, Pa.; Farragut at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York; Phil Kearny, the "one-



ULYSSES S. GRANT

armed devil", in Trinity churchyard, New York; McPherson at Clyde, Ohio; Mansfield at Middletown, Conn.; J. F. Reynolds at Lancaster, Pa.; Logan in the National Cemetery at the Soldiers' Home, Washington; Slocum at Washington; Butler at Lowell, Mass.; Crook, the Indian fighter, Harney of the regulars, Doubleday, Gibbon, with Admirals Porter and Jenkins, and Rear-Admirals Queen, Johnson, Shufeldt, and more than a score of other heroes rest with Sheridan at Arlington.

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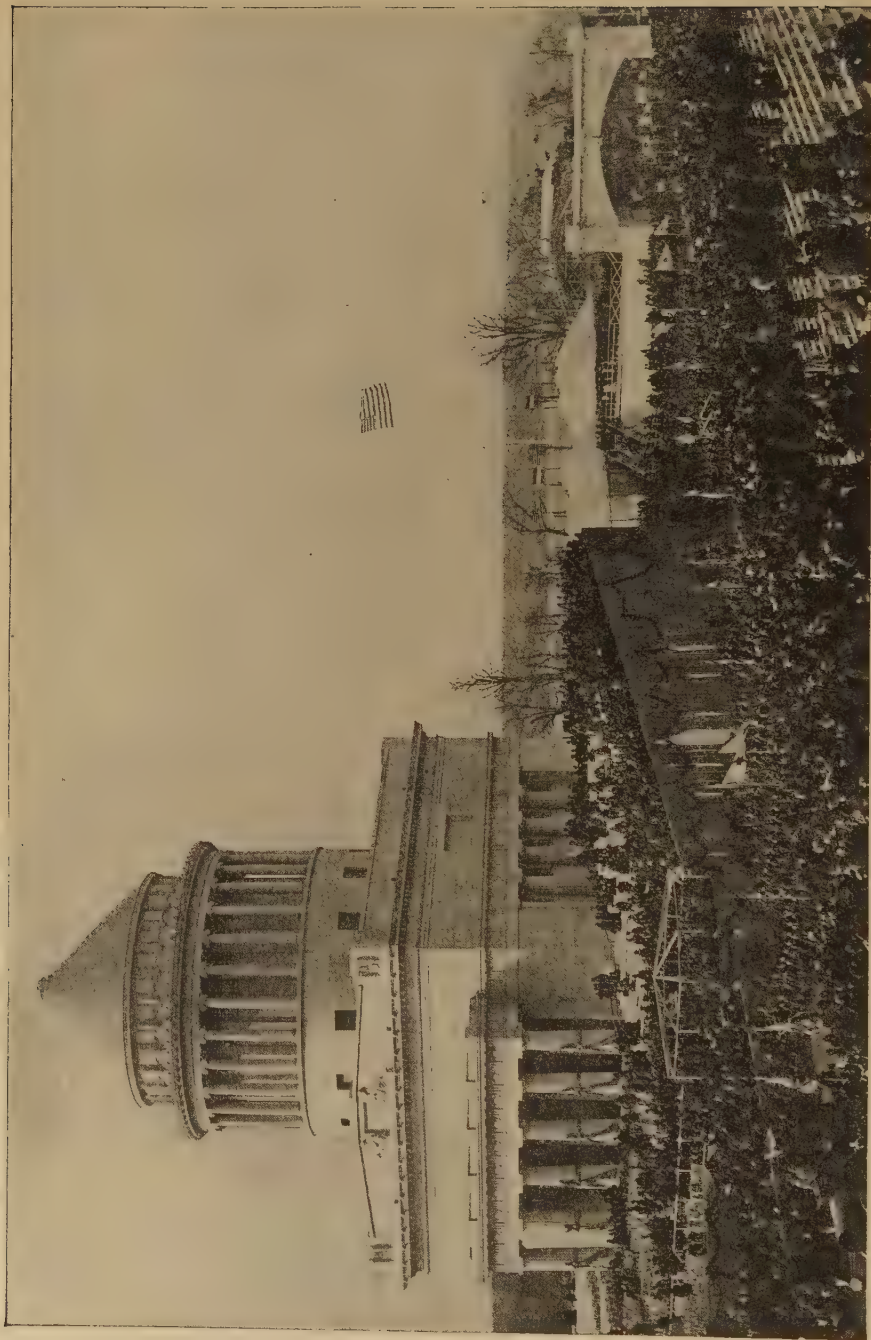


GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST TOMB

The little town of Lexington, Va., holds the ashes of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, while those of Jeb Stuart and Pickett repose in the Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. Near Westbrook, close to Richmond, lies the body of A. P. Hill. Jo Johnston was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore; Polk underneath the chancel of St. Paul's church at Augusta, Ga.; Albert Sidney Johnston was the only army commander killed in battle; Beauregard was buried in Metarie Cemetery, New Orleans; Forrest at Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis; Semmes in New Orleans; Armistead at Gettysburg, and Garnett among the unknown dead in the same historic town.

Where
the Con-
federate
Leaders
Are
Buried

General Ulysses S. Grant will always remain the overshadowing military leader connected with the War for the Union. It was he who



SCENE AT THE GRANT TOMB—DEDICATED APRIL 27, 1897

directed the decisive and closing campaign of that mighty struggle for the life of the nation, and a grateful republic will never fail to do honor to his memory.

Following the death of General Grant, July 22, 1885, it was decided that his body should find its final resting-place in New York City. Provision was made that his widow should have the right of sepulture beside him, and the choice of the location of the tomb was left to her.

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GRANT'S TOMB—ENTRANCE TO VAULT

From the various sites offered she selected a beautiful section of Riverside Park overlooking the Hudson river. Here the body was placed in a temporary tomb, and a public subscription was started to provide funds for a suitable mausoleum and monument.

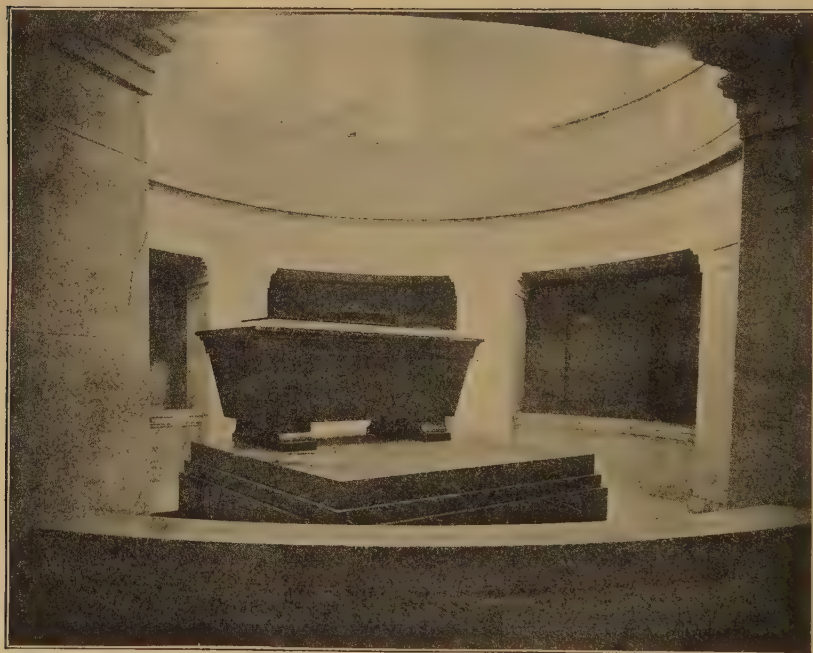
Site
Selected
by
Mrs.
Grant

By the close of September, 1886, the subscriptions to the monument fund amounted to \$82,669.69, and in February following the legislature incorporated "The Grant Monument Association". Subscriptions then virtually stood still for several years, though considerable additions were made in 1890 and 1891. The one man, under General Horace Porter, who deserves our admiring gratitude for bringing the subscriptions to a triumphant success was Edward F.

PERIOD VII Cragin, of Chicago. In the face of obstacles that not one in a thousand would have braved, he set to work, and by his ability, his tact, his daring, and his untiring vigor, he raised \$350,000 in a period of six weeks, that sum covering every dollar required. Then, accepting a modest fee for his services, he returned to Chicago.

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Ground had been broken for the monument with appropriate ceremonies on April 27, 1891, the sixty-ninth anniversary of Grant's



GRANT'S TOMB—THE SARCOPHAGUS AND VAULT

birthday, on the site of the tomb, at Riverside Drive and 123d street, and one year later the corner-stone was laid by President Harrison.

The lower section of the grand sepulcher, which was planned by John H. Duncan, measures 90 feet on a side, is square in shape, and of the Grecian-Doric order. On the south side the entrance is guarded by a portico in double lines of columns, approached by steps 70 feet in width. The structure is surmounted with a cornice and a parapet at a height of 72 feet, above which rises a circular cupola, 70 feet in diameter, terminating in a pyramidal top, 150 feet above grade, and 280 feet above the Hudson river.

Plan of
the
Sepul-
cher

The architecture is severe but noble. The interior gives a cruciform plan, 76 feet in greatest length. Piers of masonry at the corners are connected by arches forming recesses. The arches reach a height of 50 feet above the floor, and over them is an open circular gallery, surmounted by a paneled dome, 105 feet above the floor. The plane and round surfaces are ornamented with sculpture in *alto relievo*, depicting scenes in General Grant's career. This sculpture is by J. Massey Rhind. The granite used in the structure is very light in color, and the sarcophagus is made of brilliant reddish porphyry. The crypt is directly under the center of the dome, and stairways lead to the passage surrounding the sarcophagus, beside which, in a similar porphyry casket, also now rest the remains of his wife.

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The
Sculptor

The removal of the remains of General Grant from the temporary tomb to their last resting place in the new and magnificent tomb on Morningside Heights overlooking the beautiful and historic Hudson, on April 27, 1897, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth, was attended by one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in the metropolis of America. The demonstration consisted of three great spectacles—the ceremony at the tomb; the grand parade of the army, the National Guard, and civic bodies; and the review of the navy and the merchant marine on the Hudson.

Among those gathered to witness the formal transfer were the President and Vice-President of the United States, many state governors, representatives of other nations, and distinguished American citizens. On the picturesque Hudson, honored by the presence of the tomb, were brought together some of the mightiest ships-of-war ever assembled in this country, with representatives from other navies, and a vast array of merchantmen, all brilliant with marine bunting. The water-front from 129th street to the Battery, and from Whitehall up the East river to the Bridge, was decorated with the beautiful colors of our glorious flag, and with flags of other nations, while the city throbbed for hours with the tramping of thousands of marching feet, the rumble of artillery, and the tread of horses' hoofs. There were 60,000 men in the line of the land parade, which took more than six hours to pass a given point.

An Im-
posing
Pageant

The day was very disagreeable. It was unusually cold, and marked by gusts of wind, which often filled the air with blinding dust, and made the situation of the spectators extremely uncomfort-



C. N. Bliss C. M. Depew

Ex-President Cleveland

Governor Black

Secretary Sherman

Lyman Gage

Russell A. Alger

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE GRANT CEREMONIES

able; but, unmindful of this, most of them remained in their places until the close, unwilling to lose even a portion of the remarkable demonstration.

At twenty minutes to eleven the booming of guns from the river fleet, followed by cheers, announced the coming of the presidential party on their way to the dedication-stand. They were escorted by Squadron A, while the Grant family were under the escort of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, New York Commandery, and Military Order of the Loyal Legion, with four comrades of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, in carriages, all under the command of General Daniel Butterfield.

The presidential party, beside the President and Vice-President, included Secretary Sherman, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Russell A. Alger and Mrs. Alger, Attorney-General and Mrs. James McKenna, Secretary and Mrs. James Wilson, General Miles, Mrs. Miles, daughter, and aide.



MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG

The occupants of the Grant

carriage were Mrs. Julia D. Grant, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Master U. S. Grant third, U. S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., Miss Marion Grant, Master Grant, Mrs. Julia Grant, Mrs. Fannie Grant, Master U. S. Grant fourth, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Algernon Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Miss Rosemary Sartoris, Jesse Grant, Mrs. Jesse Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Master Chapman Grant, Miss Virginia Grant Corbin, and M. J. Cramer, Mrs. M. J. Cramer, and Mrs. Jesse Cramer.

Occu-
pants of
the
Grant
Carriage

Next came the diplomatic corps, led by the British ambassador, followed by the French and German ambassadors, and the Mexican, Swiss, Danish, Portuguese, Turkish, and Belgian ministers, and the minister of Ecuador. Amid repeated applause President McKinley



NAVAL PARADE IN THE HUDSON RIVER—U. S. S. "NEW YORK," "MAINE," AND "TEXAS"

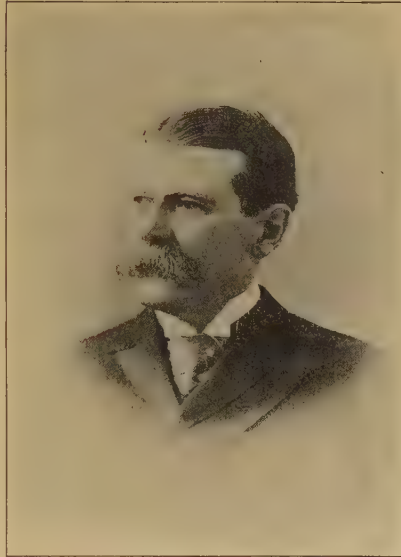
appeared at the door of the tomb, and, linking arms with Mayor Strong, descended to the reviewers' platform. Ex-President Cleveland seated himself beside the President, and the two talked together with every appearance of the best of good fellowship.

The exercises opened with prayer by Bishop Newman, who had been an intimate friend of General Grant.

Mayor William L. Strong, of New York City, presided over the ceremonies. He introduced President McKinley, who paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the great chieftain. He said:

"A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day should lack the impressiveness of ceremony and were devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable, because it is the anniversary of the birth of the most famous and best beloved of American soldiers.

"A great life never dies; great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. General Grant's services and character



GENERAL HORACE PORTER

will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the corner-stone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship."

General Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument Association, delivered a lengthy address reviewing the career of General Grant and paying the highest tribute to his memory. He said:

"We consecrate this day a tribute to the memory of departed worth. The story of his life is the history of the most eventful epoch in his country's annals. Upon an occasion such as this it would seem more fitting to stand silent by the tomb and let history alone speak, but it has been deemed proper that living witnesses to his virtues should pay the grateful tribute of their testimony.

"Twenty years ago, he said: 'At some future day the nations of

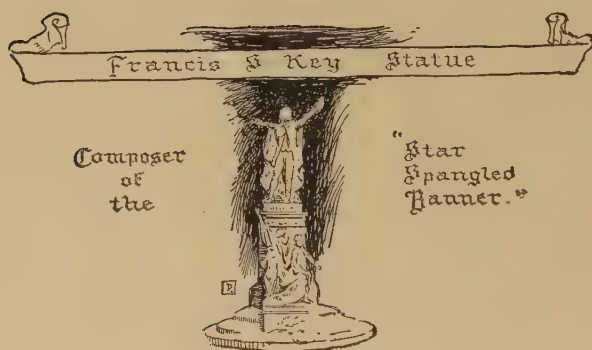
General
Porter's
Tribute

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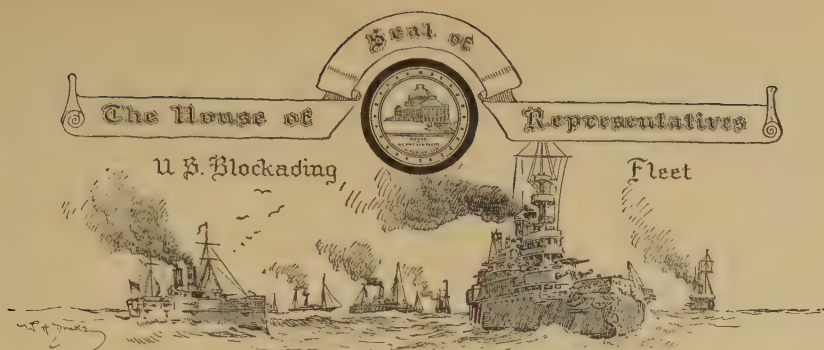
the earth will agree upon some sort of congress which shall take cognizance of international questions of difficulty, and whose decisions will be as binding as the decision of the supreme court is upon us.' The spirit of the age seems to be gradually tending towards a fulfillment of that prediction."

The naval parade upon the Hudson was one of the spectacular features of the ceremonies which had perhaps never before been equaled in magnitude and magnificence. Here was assembled a large part of the splendid American naval equipment. In response to an invitation, many of the other nations sent one or more of their great ships to take part in the ceremonies. Thus the formal burial of America's leading private citizen became a world event, and another link was forged in the chain of universal good will which sooner or later will bind the peoples of earth into one great brotherhood.





UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



PERIOD VIII—A WORLD POWER

CHAPTER XI

DEWEY'S VICTORY AT MANILA

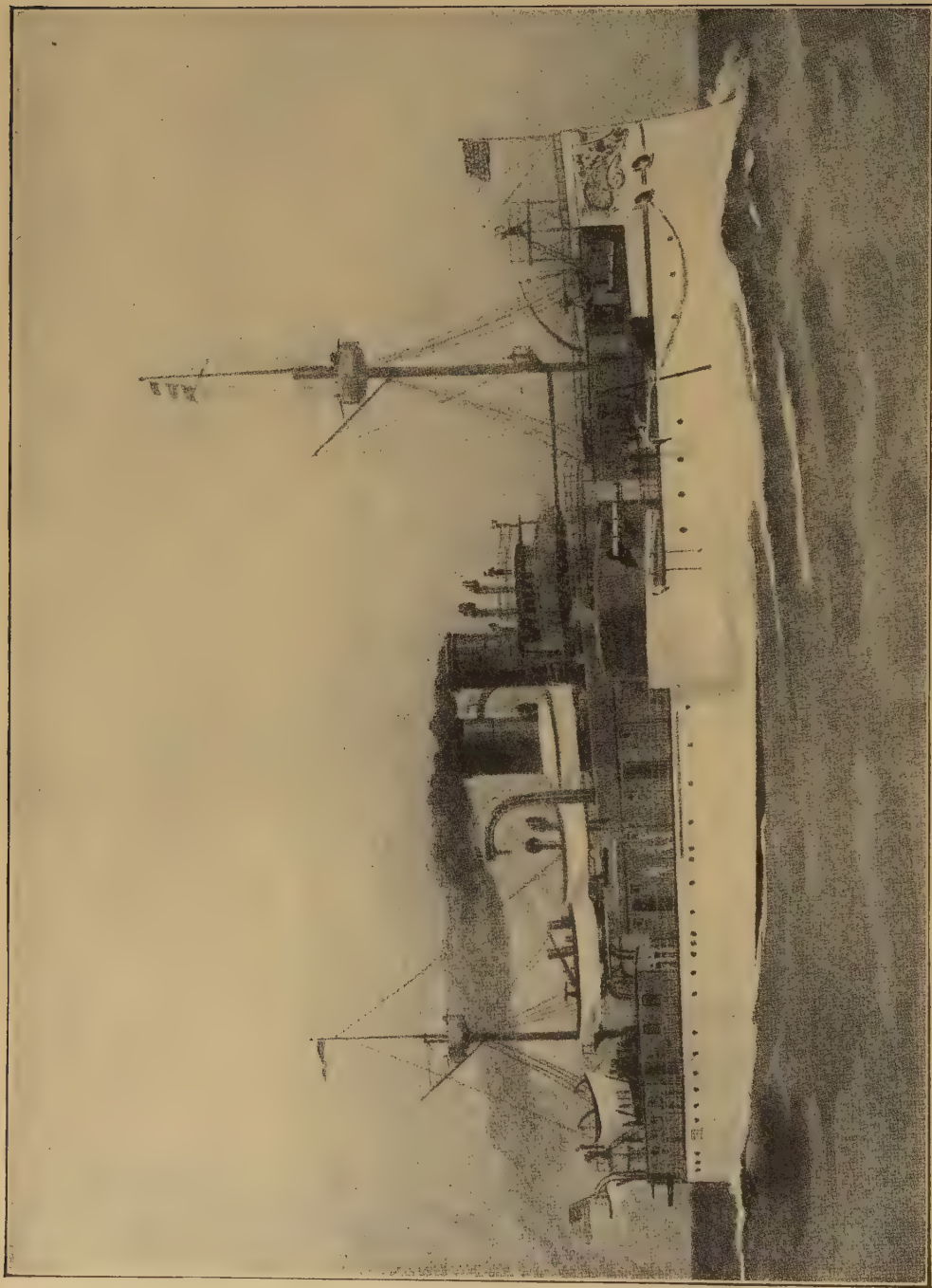
[*Author's Note:* That which men sometimes choose to call fate plays many pranks in human affairs. William McKinley was elected President as representative of well-defined domestic issues, and his administration opened with a well-understood program of the establishment of a Protective Tariff and the maintenance of the Gold Standard of currency. But now a turn in the wheel of fate diverts the thought and activity of the administration to the prosecution of a war with Spain for the relief of the island of Cuba from a long-continued policy of oppression and despoliation. The administration becomes absorbed in the prosecution of the war, and the American nation emerges from its long period of isolation and aloofness into a World Power.]

The conspicuous feature of this period is the great victory of Admiral Dewey over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. This remarkable naval battle, and other important incidents of the period are set forth in the following chapter, the authorities for which are portions of the diplomatic correspondence of our government, the official reports from the field of operations, and the newspaper accounts from the front.]



OMEWHAT more than four centuries had passed since Christopher Columbus, while cruising westward among the West Indian islands, entered the mouth of a river which led into the interior of the beautiful and fertile land that the natives called Cuba. The "Gem of the Antilles", from its first subjection by Spain was the victim of her misrule.

The natives were goaded into many revolts, all of which were crushed with merciless severity. The woeful condition of the people roused the pity of the world, and especially of America for they were at our very door. The situation had brought the



THE BATTLESHIP "MAINE" PREVIOUS TO HER DESTRUCTION

country to the conviction that "something should be done". Various precautionary steps had been taken. The United States battleship, the *Maine*, was riding at anchor in the harbor at Havana.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

The hostile feeling in the United States was intensified by a terrifying occurrence on the night of February 15, 1898. The battleship *Maine* was suddenly destroyed by an explosion which killed 266 officers and men, most of them being wedged and mangled in the crush of the wreck, while those yet living were held fast and drowned by the immediate sinking of the shattered ship.

Destruc-
tion of
the
"Maine"

The country was thrown into unrestrainable rage by the appalling event, and the demand for vengeance upon Spain was vehement. Scarcely one person in a thousand doubted that the crime was instigated by the Madrid government, or its agents in Havana. Nevertheless the raising of the wreck and its examination, a dozen years later, showed that it was more than probable the ship was destroyed by an accidental explosion from within.

Believing, however, as stated, that it was a deliberate deed of the Spanish authorities, it may be said the country flew to arms. As usual we were unprepared for war, but it did not take us long to make ready to chastise the decayed old monarchy that had once been the greatest in Christendom. Backed by Congress, President McKinley, on April 20, 1898, sent an ultimatum to Spain, demanding the evacuation of Cuba, under the warning that, if she refused, our land and naval forces would be used to compel such evacuation. Spain's reply was a defiant refusal.

The war opened on Friday, April 22, 1898, by the *Nashville's* capture of the *Buena Ventura* and the *New York's* capture of the *Pedro*. Within a few days the captured Spanish vessels numbered nearly a score, with an aggregate value of more than \$3,000,000.

Opening
of the
War

On April 22, the United States proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba westward from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, a distance of 160 miles, of which Havana is nearly at the center. Cienfuegos, on the south coast, was also included in the blockade.

On Sunday, April 24, Spain declared war with the United States, amid the wildest enthusiasm of all classes of people. The Queen Regent's horror of the approaching hostilities was pathetic, but she was powerless to withstand the demands of the maddened populace, and the sentiments she expressed were belligerent enough to please the most ardent of Spaniards.



THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE"

On April 25, 1898, the House of Representatives at Washington, by a unanimous vote, declared that war was begun April 21 by Spain. This date, therefore, marks the official opening of hostilities between the two countries.

Under the authority of Act of Congress, the President, April 23, issued a call for 125,000 two-year volunteers for the army. The patriotic responses from all parts of the country proved that 1,000,000 men were anxious to defend the honor of the flag. Two days later, the respective state quotas of troops having been deter-

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERCall for
American
Volun-
teers

"BUENA VENTURA" CAPTURED BY THE "NASHVILLE" (FIRST PRIZE OF THE WAR)

mined, calls were made for them, and the answer in every case was enthusiastic.

Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth infantry, on April 24, landed near Santiago and penetrated the interior to meet General Garcia to perfect plans for co-operation between the Cuban insurgents and the United States forces. The following day, the Spaniards evacuated Bayamo, in the province of Santiago, which was at once occupied by the insurgents.

Spain now made an appeal to the Powers, but received no encouragement from any quarter. It is believed that Germany, France, and Austria would have been glad to hurry to her relief, but England, the mightiest naval power on the globe, sternly barred the way.

Eng-
land's
Friend-
ship



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BLOCKADE OF HAVANA

Throughout the war England remained our steadfast friend, and the ties between her and the United States became firmly fixed.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

An attack was made upon the earthworks defending the bay of Matanzas (April 27) by the monitor *Puritan*, the cruiser *Cincinnati*, and the flagship *New York*. The works were battered and silenced, the gunnery displayed by the Americans being of astonishing accuracy, while that of the Spaniards was so poor as to excite ridicule.

On the 29th, Congress agreed to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000, and on the following day the House passed the bill for a popular bond issue of \$500,000,000.

As a consequence of England's proclamation of neutrality, Commodore George Dewey, commanding the American squadron at Hong Kong, China, was compelled to leave that port, and the government determined to delay no longer his offensive movements against the Philippine Islands, one of the richest island groups in the world, and the most valuable of Spain's possessions in the far East.

Move-
ments of
Commo-
dore
Dewey

To recite the long story of Spain's oppression of her colonies is not properly a part of this work. But as an illustration of the greed and idiocy of Spain's rule over her colonies, the following may be given from the list of grievances of the native Filipinos, living in Madrid. Since quotations are made from the administrative budget of 1896-97, there can be no question of the basis of these complaints. Quoting from the budget, the complaint states that the Philippine treasury paid a heavy contribution to the general expenses of the government at Madrid; paid pensions to the Duke de Veragua (our guest during the Columbian Exposition) and to the Marquis of Bedmar, besides those of the sultans and native chiefs of the islands of Sulu and Mindanao; it provided for the entire cost of the Spanish consulates at Peking, Tokio, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saigon, Yokohama, and Melbourne; for the staff and material of the Minister of the Colonies, including the purely ornamental Council of the Philippines; the expenses of supporting the colony of Fernando Po, in Africa; and all the pensions and retiring allowances of the civil and military employees who had served in the Philippines, amounting to the sum of \$1,160,000 a year.

Spain's
Greed
and
IdiocyGross
Extrava-
gance

And here is a summary of what Spain had done in return: "More than \$17,000,000 is the amount consigned in the Philippine budget for that year, but not a penny is allowed for public works, highways, bridges, or public buildings, and only \$6,000 for scientific studies,



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THE BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS

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indispensable repairs, rivers, and canals, while the amount set apart for religious purposes and clergy amounts to nearly \$1,400,000. This sum does not include the amounts paid to the clergy for baptisms, marriages, fees for funerals, papal bulls, and scapularies, which exceed the government allowances. The magnificent sum of \$40,000 is set apart as a subvention to railway companies and new projects of railways, but the College for Franciscan monks in Spain and the transportation of priests comes in for \$55,000!"

It seems impossible that this situation could have occurred in the nineteenth century. The total sum expended for all new improvements was \$6,000, yet the sum paid to the choir of the Manila cathedral was \$4,000.

Sixty thousand dollars was all that was devoted to the support of public instruction, including naval, scientific, technical, and art schools, museums, libraries, the observatory, and a special chair in the University of Madrid. And by no means the least important of all was the ever-present fact that, from the governor-general down to the lowest alguacil, the chief aim and effort in life was to rob and steal. A goodly portion of Weyler's enormous fortune was accumulated while he was governor-general of the Philippines.

Manila, on the western coast of the island of Luzon, had long been the capital of the Philippines, and Spain's center of trade for the Pacific.

Manila Bay, broad enough to allow all the navies of the world to ride at anchor, had an entrance seven miles wide, and contained several islands, the largest of which were Corregidor and Caballo, standing in the opening, from which Manila lay twenty-six miles distant to the northeast.

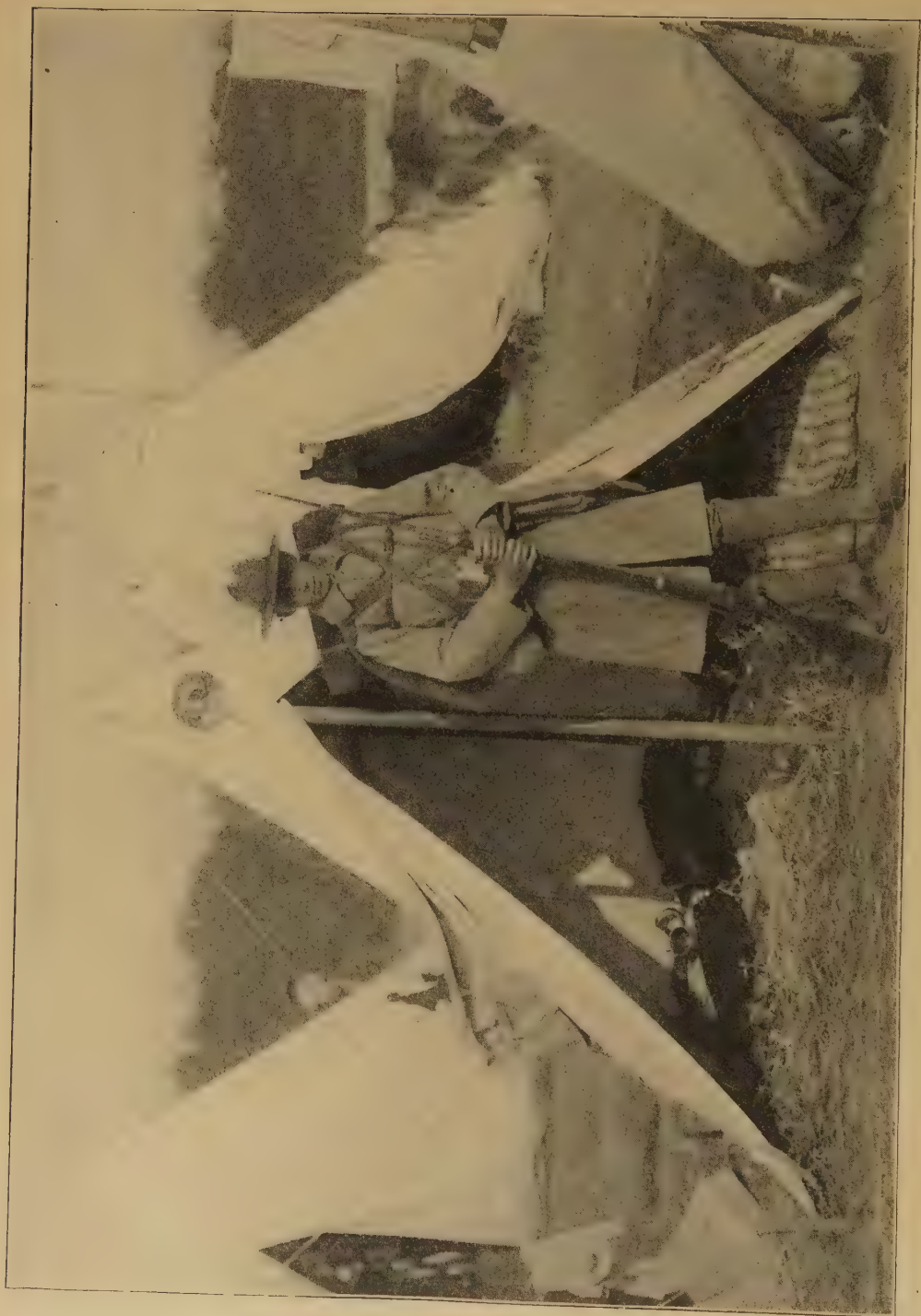
Manila's fortified portion was the older and official part, lying to

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERLight
House

Manila Harbor.

Universal
RobberyManila
Bay



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

the south, but no fortifications protected the city north of the Pasig river, which section was the modern town of commerce. When the relations between Spain and the United States became strained, the Spaniards mounted a number of guns, and strengthened the shore

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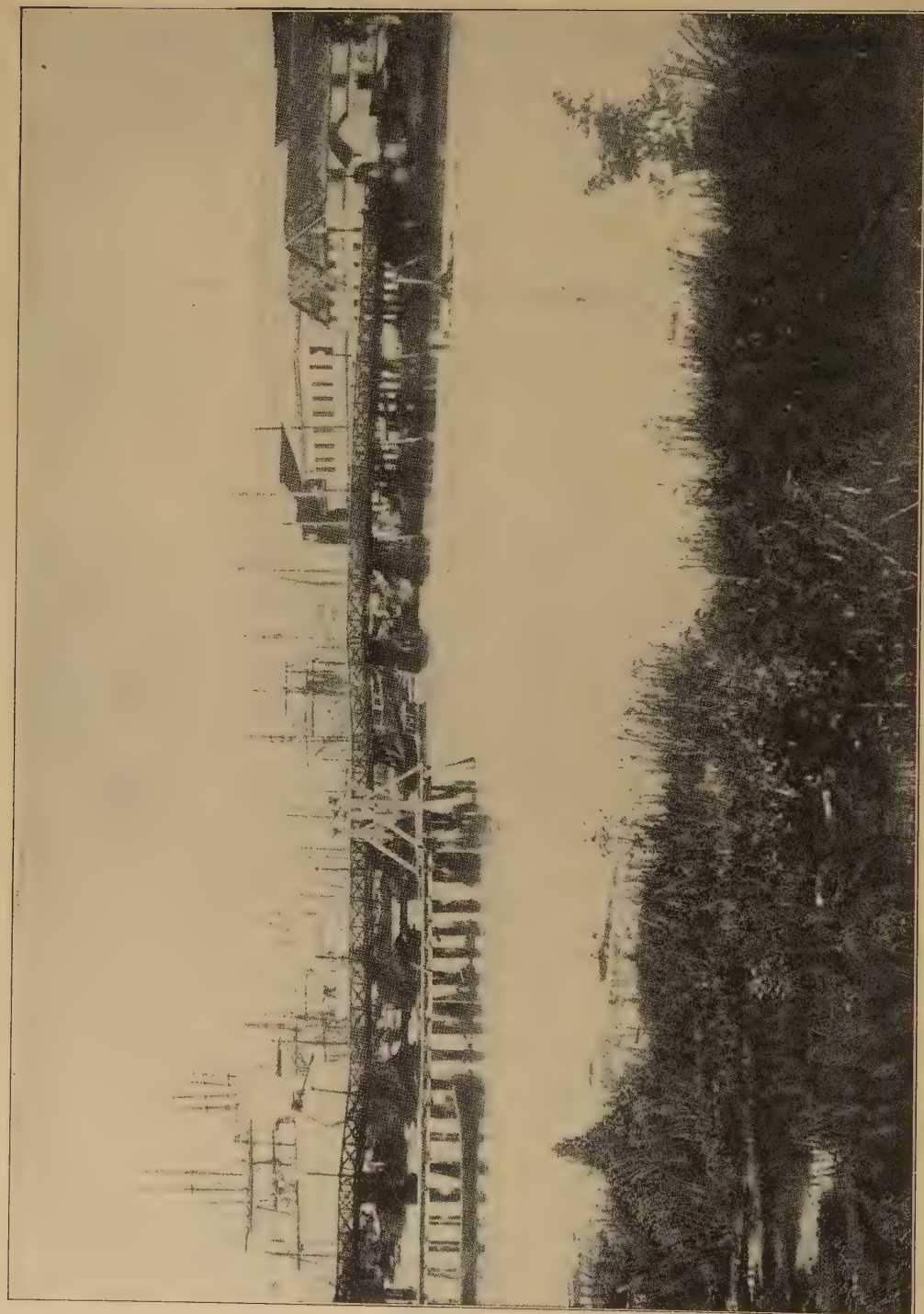


ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

batteries, special attention being given to those at Cavité. This town was a suburb, about ten miles nearer than Manila to the entrance of the bay, and standing on the point of a promontory.

Spain knew of the danger that threatened the Philippines, and made preparations that she was confident would keep out or destroy

Defenses
of the
City



PASIG RIVER AT MANILA

the American fleet. Numerous mines were sunk in the harbor entrance, and torpedoes strung across both channels. The following constituted the Spanish fleet which lay in Manila harbor, under the command of Admiral Montojo, complacently awaiting the hour when the Americans should dare to show themselves within reach of his guns:

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Vessel and Class	Displacement, tons	Speed, knots	Guns, total	Torpedo-tubes
<i>Reina Maria Cristina</i> , steel cruiser.....	3,520	17½	21	5
<i>Castilla</i> , steel cruiser.....	3,342	14	22	2
<i>Velasco</i> , small cruiser.....	1,152	14½	7	
<i>Don Antonio de Ulloa</i> , small cruiser.....	1,130	14	13	2
<i>Don Juan de Austria</i> , small cruiser.....	1,130	14	13	
<i>Isla de Cuba</i> , small cruiser.....	1,130	16	12	3
<i>Isla de Luzon</i> , small cruiser.....	1,030	16	12	3
<i>General Lezo</i> , gun-vessel.....	524	11½	6	1
<i>El Cano</i> , gun-vessel.....	524	11½	7	1
<i>Marques del Duero</i> , dispatch-boat.....	500	10		

The American fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, consisted of six fighting vessels and three tenders, as follows:

Vessel, Class and Commander	Displacement, tons	Speed, knots	Guns, total	Torpedo-tubes
<i>Olympia</i> , first-class protected cruiser, flagship, Captain Charles V. Gridley.....	5,500	20	38	6
<i>Baltimore</i> , protected cruiser, Captain N. M. Dyer.....	4,400	20	28	5
<i>Raleigh</i> , protected cruiser, Captain J. B. Coghlan.....	3,183	19	25	6
<i>Boston</i> , protected cruiser, Captain F. Wildes.....	3,189	16½	20	
<i>Concord</i> , gunboat, Commander Asa Walker..	1,700	17	15	6
<i>Petrel</i> , gunboat, Commander E. P. Wood..	890	13½	11	

Commodore Dewey with his fleet left Mirs Bay, near Hong Kong, where his ships had rendezvoused, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 27, 1898, and just as day was breaking on the 30th, was sighted off Cape Bolinao, about a hundred miles from Manila. Steaming southward the fleet reached Subig Bay, thirty miles from the entrance to Manila harbor, expecting to find Admiral Montojo; but he had withdrawn to the protection of the forts on shore, and Dewey followed him through the calm, moonlit night.

Advance
Against
Manila

Long before daylight, Sunday morning, May 1, the alarm guns sounded from Corregidor Island, as the Spaniards discovered to their consternation that the American fleet was passing through the



southern entrance of the bay. The forts on the land side united with the cannonading on Corregidor Island, but no harm was done; and returning only a few shots, the fleet steamed uninjured past the forts, and over the mines and torpedoes directly into the harbor. The flagship *Olympia* led, with all lights obscured.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Early in the morning, the Spanish fleet was discovered off Cavité. Commodore Dewey at once ordered his squadron to close in on the land batteries at Cavité, and upon the Spanish war-ships; and as the haze lifted from the bay the battle opened. With that superb marksmanship never before equaled in naval warfare, the Americans poured an appalling hail of shot and shell into the doomed ships, whose return fire was exceedingly ill directed. Dewey ordered his ships to maneuver continually, to disconcert the Spanish gunners, who looked to see him ground in shallow water; but the American navigating officers had learned the bay thoroughly, and their consummate seamanship saved them from incurring any such mishap.



ADMIRAL MONTOJO, OF THE SPANISH FLEET

The fighting, which was terrific, lasted about four hours, with a lull midway while the Americans breakfasted and steamed over to the western side of the bay, and from their supply-ships took on board coal and ammunition. Accepting this action as proof of defeat, the Spaniards sent exultant telegrams to Madrid, where all were thrown into an ecstasy of delight at the crushing repulse administered to the enemy.

A
Spanish
Delusion

But back again grimly steamed the American warships to complete their terrible work. The rattling of the small-caliber guns,



THE "OLYMPIA", ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP AT THE BATTLE OF MANILA

the boom of the huge rifles, the crash of the shot as it found its mark, and the roar of the exploding shells, made a pandemonium beyond the power of imagination to conceive.

Before long, the *Reina Maria Cristina*, Admiral Montojo's flagship, broke into flames, which burned so fiercely that the admiral transferred his flag to the *Isla de Cuba*. Hardly was this effected when the *Don Antonio de Ulloa* took fire; and soon afterward the *Isla de Cuba* was sunk.

In a short time the eleven Spanish ships were destroyed; Admiral Montojo was wounded; the captain of the *Reina Maria Cristina* killed, besides more than a hundred of his crew and a number of officers. On the *Don Juan de Austria*, the captain and ninety men were slain; while many more Spaniards lost their lives in attempting to escape from the burning vessels. The total losses were estimated at about a thousand, while on the American side not a man was killed and only eight wounded. Two formidable submarine mines were exploded near the *Olympia*; and two of our ships were set on fire by Spanish shells, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Having annihilated the fleet, Commodore Dewey concentrated his fire upon Cavité; and though it made a fine defense, it was compelled to surrender. A force was landed to occupy the place, and every possible attention was paid to the Spanish wounded. The fortifications of Cavité were razed, and those at Corregidor Island destroyed.

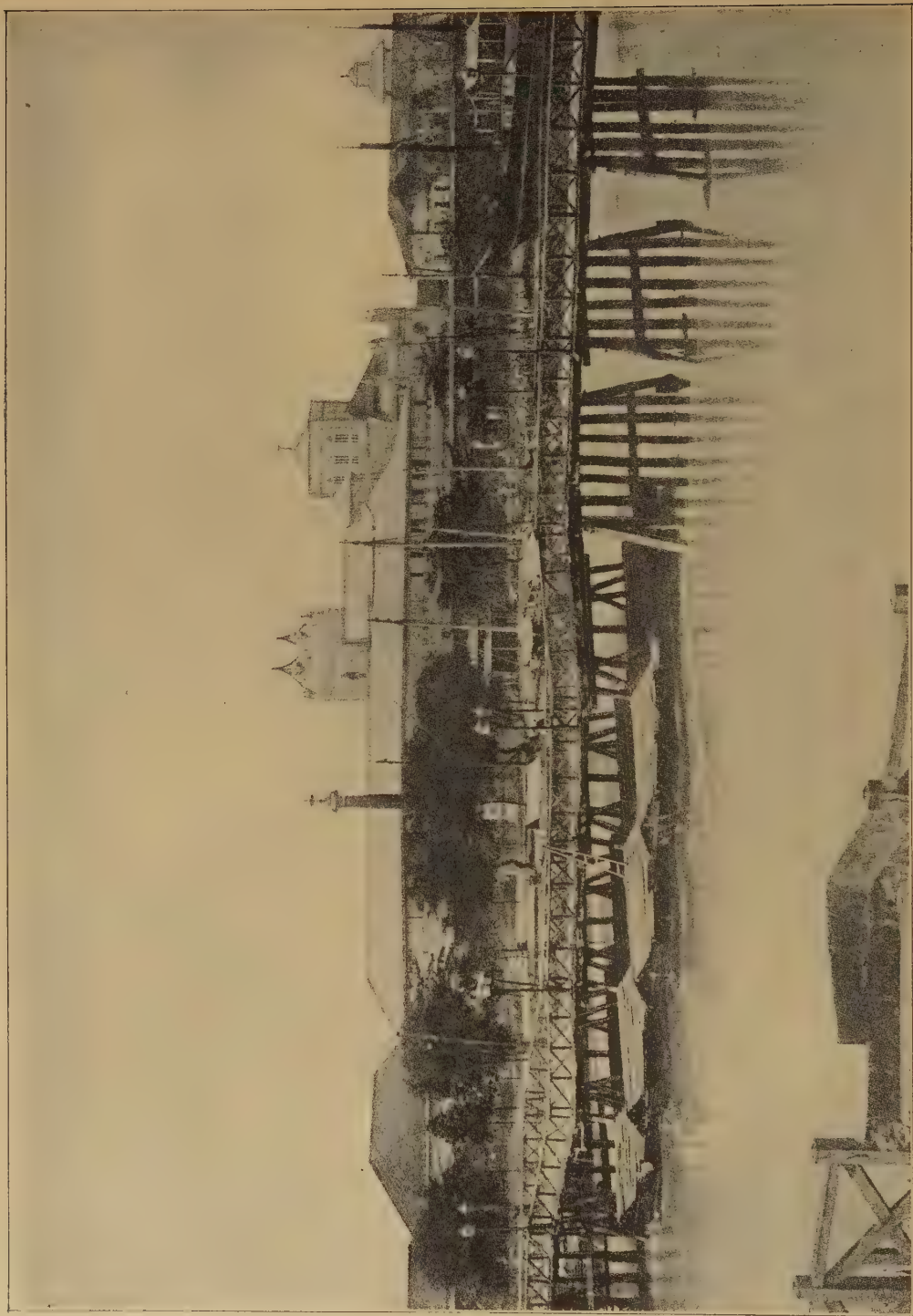
Although the commodore felt himself able to take possession of Manila whenever he chose, he deemed it more prudent to await the arrival of reënforcements from the United States. Meanwhile, he took measures to protect the Spaniards against massacre by the insurgents, who fought desperately, and steadily encroached upon the city.

Secretary of the Navy Long lost no time in cabling the thanks of the President in the name of the American people to Commodore Dewey and his officers and men. At the same time the commodore was notified of his appointment as acting-admiral, an honor which was soon changed by Congress into that of rear-admiral.

The victory of Commodore Dewey was not only brilliant in the highest degree, but surpassed in its way anything previously recorded in history. Indeed, it may well be pronounced a mystery beyond comprehension from the fact that while 150 men were killed on the

PERIOD VIII

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of the
BattleA
Wonder-
ful Vic-
tory



VIEW OF MANILA, SHOWING CATHEDRAL

Spanish flagship alone, and every one of the enemy's ships was destroyed, not a man, as already stated, among the Americans lost his life. The fights of the early Spanish explorers, clothed in coats of mail and using firearms, against naked savages with bows and arrows, reveal no such amazing record.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

In neither of the fleets were the warships armored; nor was our superiority in the caliber of our guns or in the protection of our gunners decisive. Many of our small guns had no more protection than those of the Spaniards. It would seem that had all the latter been blindfolded, chance alone would have killed at least a score of Americans. Never was there a more impressive illustration of the truth that it is not the gun, so much as it is the man behind the gun, that helps to win battles.

The
Real
Power in
Battle

Despite the decisive disaster at Manila, the war spirit in Spain continued defiant and aggressive. Beyond all question, the leaders saw from the first the folly of a struggle against the resistless power and limitless resources of the United States; but the majority of the Spanish people were ignorant, and the bulletins that reported every defeat of their arms as a victory over the American "pigs" were generally believed, until gradually the disheartening truth became known. The myth of Spanish "honor" could not be satisfied until at least one victory was gained, or the country was crushed by overwhelming disaster.

Defiance
of
Spain

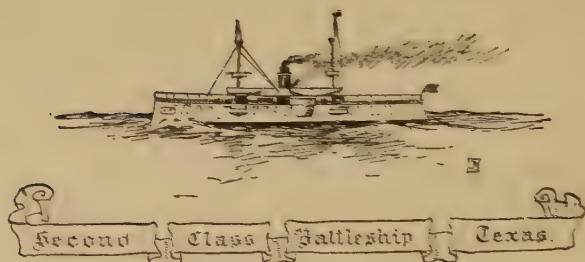
The "Butcher Weyler" and his numerous partisans were rampant, and proclaimed themselves ready to shed their last drop of blood before surrendering a foot of territory; but of them the remark of one of our noted humorists might be repeated: such patriots are very particular about shedding the first drop. These men remained at home to vex and embarrass the government. Moreover, Carlos, the pretender beyond the border, had numerous supporters, and they were vigilant to seize the first opportunity presented, which they did not hesitate to declare would be when Spain attempted to buy peace by yielding up any part of her territory.

Furthermore, a certain unrest prevailed in our own country regarding Spain's threatened campaign against us. Even though her fleet at Manila had been sent to the bottom of the sea, and Admiral Cervera and his squadron were believed to be securely locked in Santiago harbor, there was a third fleet under Admiral Camara upon which Spain placed great hope. Sometimes it was reported that it

Spain's
Third
Fleet

PERIOD VIII was on the eve of crossing the Atlantic and bombarding our leading cities. This, however, caused less apprehension than the belief that Admiral Camara would take his warships through the Suez canal and attack Admiral Dewey's ships before reënforcements could reach the American commander.

Dewey's Consummate Ability Our government was determined to hold the great advantage gained in the Philippines and to reënforce Admiral Dewey at the earliest practicable day. This gallant officer proved himself not only a consummate sailor and fighter, but a statesman. Fully comprehending the many delicate duties of his responsible situation, he was so prudent and tactful that he committed no blunder.





CHAPTER XII

AT SANTIAGO HARBOR

[*Author's Note:* The nation, suddenly precipitated into war with Spain, settles down to serious business. Students will note a certain parallelism between the opening of the Civil War and that of the war with Spain. Hostilities in each case began at about the same time of the year, and it was not long before public impatience manifested itself over what seemed to be the tardiness of the military operations. Thirty-seven years previous the clamor "On to Richmond!" brought the overwhelming disaster of Bull Run. The delay in the spring of 1898 had no similar woeful sequence, for it was of briefer duration, and the second thought of the public told them that the President, the Strategy Board, and the military and naval authorities understood the situation better than it was possible for them to understand it. The confidence reposed in the judgment of those who directed operations was fully justified by the fruitage of unexampled victory and triumphs, and was another impressive enforcement of the truth that in many situations in life, the safest course is to make haste slowly, or, in other words, to know the ground thoroughly before venturing upon it. The authorities are of the same nature as those already named.]



THE war preparations of the government now were pushed without cessation. The recruits of the various state camps were forwarded to Chickamauga, Tampa, and other points, preparatory to the invasion of Cuba, which it was confidently believed soon would be made. The President made a number of nominations for major- and brigadier-generals, all of which were promptly confirmed by the Senate. Among these were Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph H. Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leaders, who were made major-generals. One of the beneficent results of the war with Spain was the final cementing of the union between the North and South at home.

The war was the most popular in which the country had ever engaged. It was eagerly advocated everywhere, and it was evident

PERIOD VIII that it was as easy to obtain a million as a hundred thousand recruits
A WORLD for the army. The reason for this was that it was not a war for
POWER conquest, but one that appealed to the noblest instincts of humanity.



MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE

There was general uneasiness regarding the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands, which had been warned to leave by the Portuguese government as a measure of neutrality. It was a formidable

squadron, consisting of the first-class cruisers *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and *Cristobal Colon*, and the three torpedo-boat destroyers, *Furor*, *Terror*, and *Pluton*. On their departure, April 29, 1898, they steamed westward, and caused much alarm in this country concerning their destination. It was feared that the ships intended to bombard some of the important sea-coast cities of the United States. This uncertainty lasted so long that the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet became one of the jests of the day.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

FIGHT OF THE "WINSLOW"—DEATH OF ENSIGN BAGLEY

The invasion of Cuba was delayed by this uncertainty regarding the movements of the fleet. The pressing necessity was to meet and destroy the hostile ships before they could cross to our coast. Moreover, there would be great risk in sending transports, loaded with troops, to Cuba, since they would be subject to annihilation by Admiral Cervera, and the Spanish fleet. On the 4th of May, the fighting ships of Admiral Sampson sailed from Key West in search of the enemy. Eight days later news was received that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron had arrived at Martinique, West Indies.

It was on this day that the first lives were lost on the American side. The gunboat *Wilmington*, the torpedo-boat *Winslow*, and the auxiliary gunboat *Hudson* were attacked in Cardenas Bay by

The
"Wins-
low"
Affair



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BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

From the Original Painting by Warren Sheppard

Spanish gunboats and batteries. They shelled the town and withdrew, Ensign Bagley and four of the crew of the *Winslow* being killed.

General instructions had been issued to the American warships not to fire upon the Spanish forts unless first attacked, it being desired to preserve the great fighting machines uninjured for the expected naval battle. At daylight, May 13, the American squadron appeared outside the harbor of San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, when the Morro Castle, the fort at the entrance of the harbor, fired a shot at the flagship *Iowa*. A fight at once opened, the *Indiana*, *Amphitrite*, and *Terror* joining the *New York* in the attack. The marksmanship of the Americans was excellent. In a short time the fortifications were battered into ruins. The aim of the Spaniards was so poor that among the Americans there were only two killed and six wounded, while the squadron itself suffered no injury.

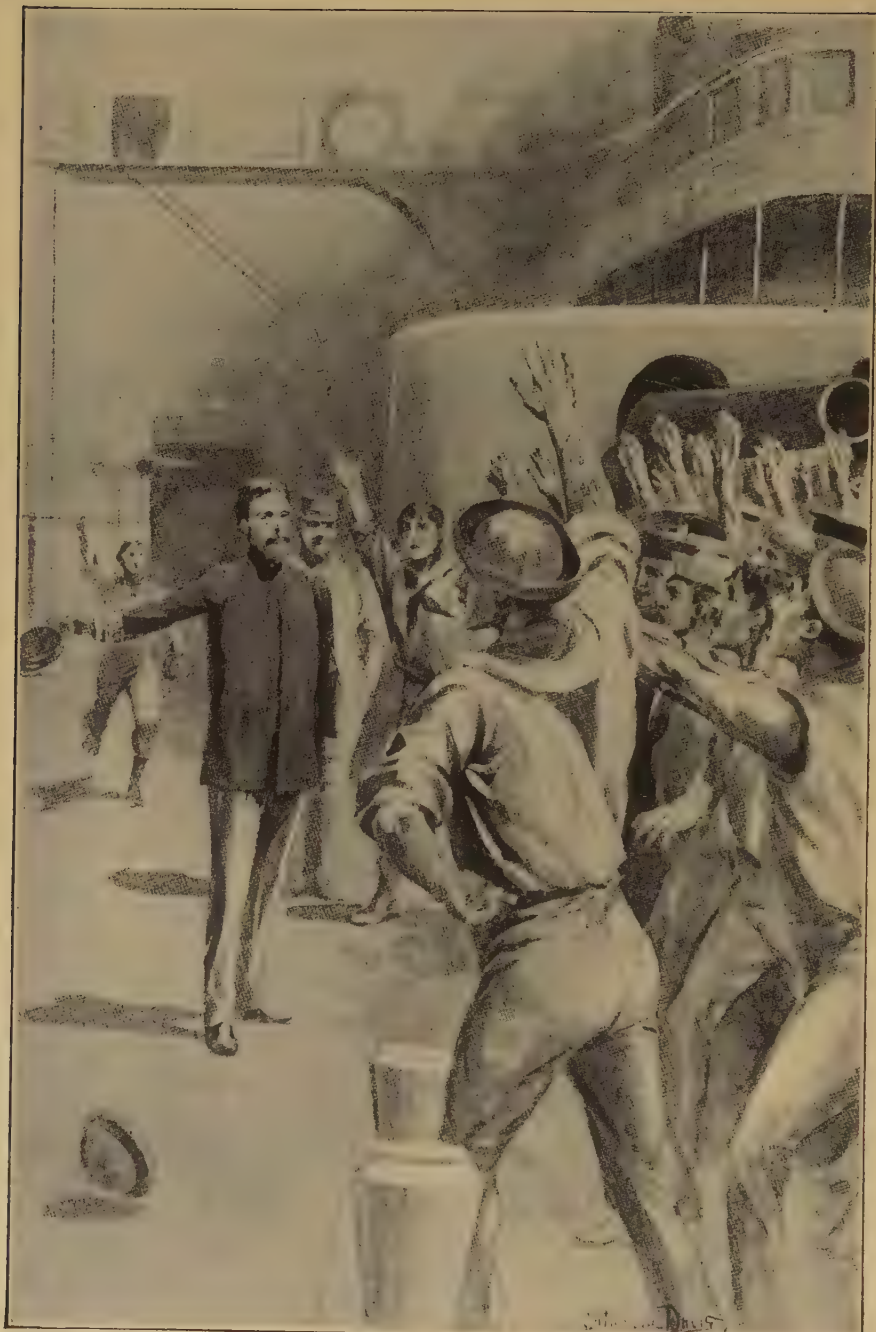
Meanwhile, our fleet was still hunting that of the enemy. Commodore Schley sailed under secret orders on the 13th of May from Hampton Roads. Soon came the news, hardly credited at first, that the Spanish fleet had entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where it lay bottled up by the American fleet. On the 29th, five days later, Commodore Schley reported having seen some of the Spanish ships in the harbor, and the news was soon still further confirmed.

The probability of the Spanish fleet slipping out and escaping caused Admiral Sampson much concern; but there seemed to be no way of removing the danger, until Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson asked an audience with the admiral. Hobson was a native of Alabama, twenty-seven years old at that time, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889, and later studied naval construction abroad.

The young man laid before the admiral his plan for locking in the enemy's fleet, so that only one or two American ships need remain on guard, leaving the rest free to do duty elsewhere. His scheme was to select a crew just sufficient to navigate the collier *Merrimac*, strip the old craft of everything of value, and then, shielded by the darkness, run her into the narrowest part of the channel and sink her. As she went down, the crew were to jump overboard, to be picked up, if possible, by the torpedo-boat *Porter*, or by the steam launch of the *New York*, which was to run in as closely as it dared for that purpose, the craft being covered by the fleet outside.

PERIOD VIII

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—Bom-
bardment
of San
JuanCervera's
Fleet at
SantiagoA
Daring
Scheme



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From the Original Drawing by J. Steeple Davis

VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN HOBSON

Lieutenant Hobson, like the brave man he was, offered to lead the expedition. Friday night, June 3, was selected for the venture.

That nothing in all the world is so attractive to an American as a perilous duty was proved by what immediately followed. One volunteer from each ship was asked for, and, although the chances were overwhelmingly against a single man coming out of the venture alive, it may be said that practically all the companies of all the ships volunteered for the dangerous work.

Coal was removed from the *Merrimac* until only enough for ballast remained in her hold; and the soggy craft was taken to a point 20 miles east of Santiago, where the work of stripping her was begun. Late in the afternoon the *Vixen* called on each ship and took off its volunteer, and placed them on board the flagship *New York*. The squadron moved close to the entrance of the harbor.

The night was calm and soft, with the full moon shining upon the unruffled sea and clothing the grim mountains in fleecy silver. Between two and three o'clock, with the moon partly obscured, the eight volunteers, led by Lieutenant Hobson, guided the *Merrimac* toward the western shore of the harbor entrance, with the launch of the *New York* closely following.

A few minutes later the approach of the boat was discovered, and the shore batteries of the Spanish broke into sheets of flame, and it looked as if every gun had been turned upon the *Merrimac*. The cumbersome craft, 330 feet in length, seemed to bear a charmed life, for, apparently uninjured, she moved straight ahead to the narrowest part of the channel, which was about 400 feet wide.

The *Merrimac*, being maneuvered into the selected position in the narrowest part of the channel, the charges within her, previously prepared, were fired, and the small crew went overboard. The vessel sank, and the crew found refuge under the dip of a raft which they had prepared for the purpose, but the launch was not able to approach for their rescue. They were discovered by the Spanish several hours later, and taken prisoners, and, after a month's confinement, were exchanged.

The exploit of Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades thrilled the country. On June 27, President McKinley sent messages asking the thanks of Congress for Lieutenant Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line; recommending thanks for Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb and the men of the revenue-cutter *Hudson*, and nominat-

PERIOD VIII

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—Prepara-
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AttemptA
Stirring
SceneThe Ex-
change



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THE SINKING OF THE "MERRIMAC"

From the Original Painting by Warren Sheppard

ing Cadet Joseph W. Powell for advancement two numbers. The recommendations were immediately adopted, and on the 29th the Senate thanked Hobson and his crew, naming every man, an unprecedented honor.

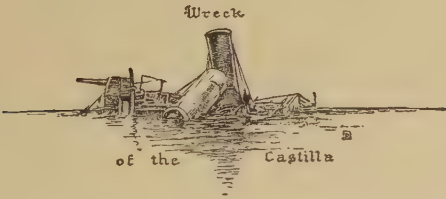
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A WORLD
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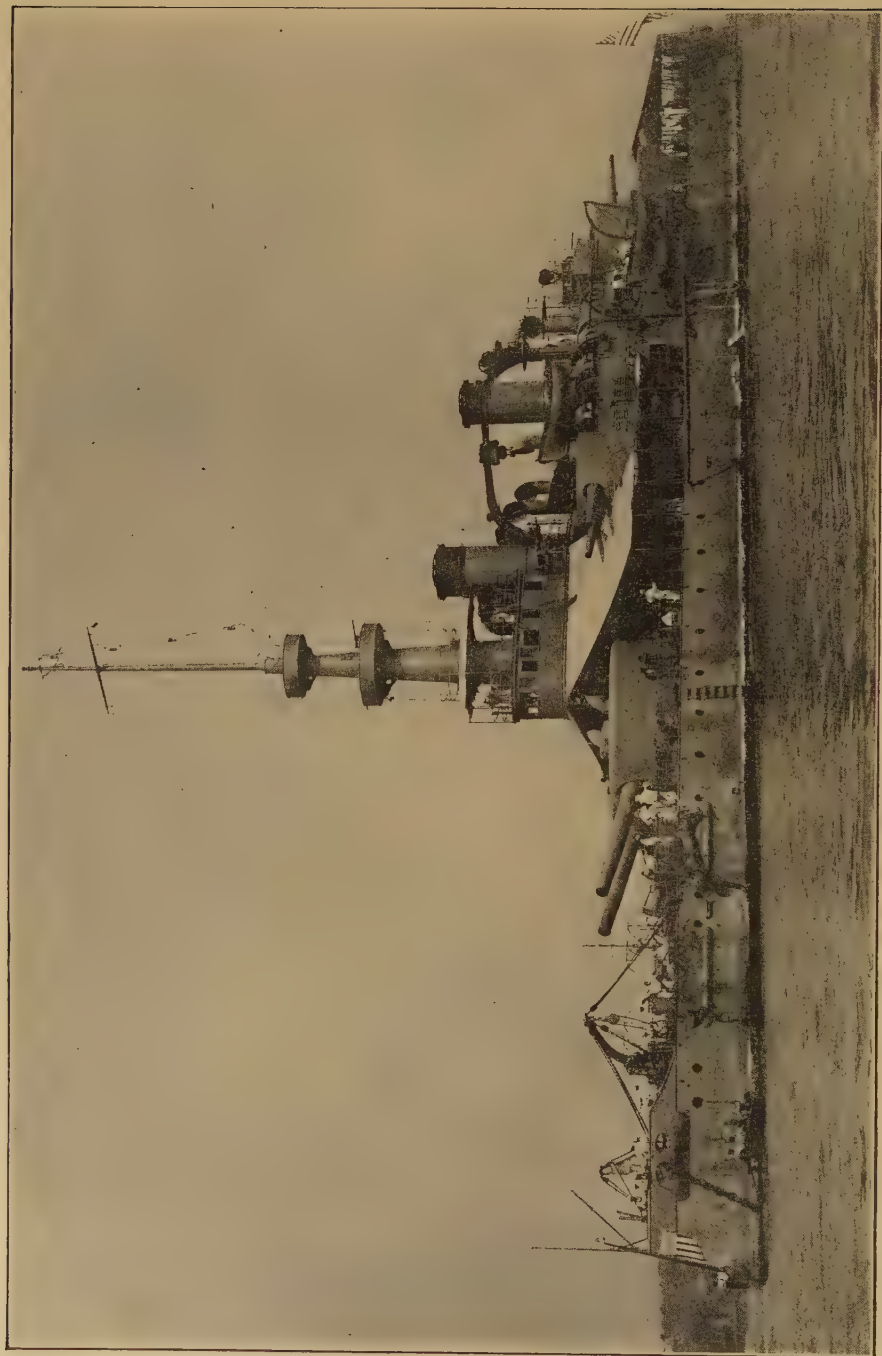
One of the most remarkable feats of the war was the run of the battleship *Oregon* from San Francisco to join Admiral Sampson in the West Indies. She left San Francisco, March 19, under the command of Captain Charles E. Clark, and made her first stop at Callao, Peru, where she was joined by the gunboat *Marietta*, and then coaled, and steamed to Punta Arenas. The two vessels passed through the Straits of Magellan, and northward along the eastern coast to Rio Janeiro, which was reached on April 30. At this port Captain Clark learned that war had begun between the United States and Spain. Here the two vessels were joined by the cruiser *Buffalo*.

A
Remark-
able
Run

Greatly to the relief of everyone, the observer at Juniper Inlet, on the Florida coast, opposite the Bahamas, sighted the *Oregon* on the morning of May 24, and that evening she came to anchor off the inlet, and lost no time in joining Admiral Sampson's fleet. The journey of the *Oregon* was 14,133 nautical miles, and was made in sixty-eight days.

End of
the
Run





THE BATTLESHIP "OREGON"



American Transport Ships.

CHAPTER XIII

INVASION OF CUBA

[*Author's Note:* This chapter contains a record of stirring events on sea and land. The American navy begins to make its great record in Cuban waters, and the American army unfurls the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. The war has taken on a more serious character, and ship and shore are stained with American blood. The United States falters not in the great task undertaken in behalf of an oppressed people, and the nation strengthens itself for the fray. The striking contrast between the force and vigor of a young and virile republic, and the inefficiency and decay of a decrepit and dying monarchy, is glaringly apparent. The story is interesting and significant.]

Morro Castle
Santiago
of Cuba



SINCE war had been declared formally between Spain and the United States, the first natural step seemed to be the immediate invasion of Cuba, with the object of expelling the Spaniards. There was some impatience expressed over the delays, since it was certain that the garrisons of Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, and other prominent cities were working

incessantly to erect formidable defenses, and every week and day added to their strength. The slowness, however, was unavoidable, and was due to several causes.

In the first place, it is an immense task to arm and equip twenty thousand men; and the first call of the President was for one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The men required drilling, and the dreaded rainy season was at hand, and many of our military authorities were strongly in favor of deferring the invasion until the cool, healthful weather of autumn. Moreover, as already stated, the Spanish fleet was a factor that caused much uneasiness.

On May 6, Major-General Miles issued an order providing for



THE PLAZA, MATANZAS

the organization of the volunteer army in combination with the standing army of the United States. It planned seven army corps, comprising both the regular and the volunteer branches of the army.

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
—

An organization of which we shall have more to tell was the regiment of mounted rifles under the leadership of Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. This was composed of cowboys, Western rangers, policemen with records for pluck and daring, and a number of "gilded young millionaires" who were leaders in the social world; but every one of them was full to the eyes of pluck, eager to prove, as they did upon the first opportunity, that no more virile or braver men lived. A regiment somewhat similar in make-up was also organized under the command of Judge J. L. Torrey, of Wyoming, the recruits for both hurrying eagerly forward, from widely separated sections of the country, in such numbers that all could not be accepted.

The
Rough
Riders

The war spirit was everywhere. The response to the President's call was fully six times greater than was needed; and despite the severity of the medical examination, recruits were accepted by the hundreds and thousands, and they included the best blood of the republic. The lessons of the Civil War were not forgotten, for the "political generals" remained in the background; nor were distinctions made in favor of any class of volunteers.

A
Popular
War

There was one impressive fact that, as already stated, quickly became apparent: the war with Spain made perfect the reunion between the North and the South. Since this has been mentioned, it should also be recorded that, on June 1, the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote passed the bill removing the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, thus destroying the last remaining vestige of the adverse legislation growing out of the Civil War.

Since the navy of necessity took the most prominent part in the war, it is important to know more about it. Excluding the marine corps, the navy had, on July 1, 1898, 2,630 commissioned and warrant officers and naval cadets on its roll of those in active service, thus forming a formidable and effective army on the sea.

Strength
of Our
Navy

On the same date, the regular fleet was composed of 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second class, 43 of the third class, 6 of the fourth class, 35 torpedo-boats building and authorized, 12 tugs, 6 sailing-vessels, 5 receiving-ships, 12 unserviceable vessels, and 33



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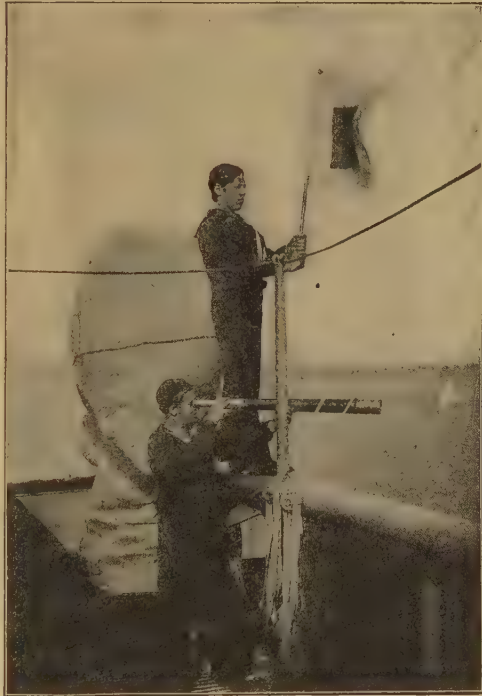
THE WAR ROOM AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

From the Original Drawing by Victor S. Perard

vessels of all rates other than torpedo-boats under construction and authorized. The auxiliary navy was composed of 36 cruisers and yachts, 32 steamers and colliers, 25 tugs, 15 revenue-cutters, 4 light-house-tenders, and 2 Fish Commission steamers. This made 295 regular and auxiliary vessels, excluding battleships building and authorized and monitors authorized.

On the last of May, Cuba was environed by seventy-seven men-of-war armed with high-power guns. All were under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, and formed the most powerful fleet ever assembled under the Stars and Stripes.

The bombardment of the Santiago forts, May 31, by Commodore Schley, with the *Massachusetts*, *Iowa*, and *New Orleans*, followed by Hobson's sinking of the *Merrimac* in the channel, led Admiral Sampson to make another attack on the fortifications, with the purpose of completing the work so well begun. On Sunday, June 5, the admiral summoned all the



SIGNALING ON A WARSHIP

captains to his flagship, explained his intention to them, and instructed each in the part he was to take in reducing the fortifications, which the Spaniards were actively repairing.

Second
Attack
on
Santiago

The signal to clear for action was given at six o'clock the next morning, and forty minutes later the ships gradually formed into two lines, eight hundred yards apart, on each side of the entrance to the harbor.

The *New York* at eight o'clock sent a shell from one of her 8-inch rifles curving over toward the ancient Morro, which the Spaniards



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THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

From the Original Painting by Warren Stillipard

had long believed impregnable. The *Brooklyn* was hardly a minute behind the flagship, and as the bombardment opened, the two lines began maneuvering—the admiral's squadron turning to the east, and the commodore's to the west. The precision with which this was done made a beautiful and impressive picture.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

The lighter ships, obeying the signals, remained beyond the range of the heaviest shore batteries, while the battleships gradually



OFF FOR CUBA

steamed in, delivering their destructive fire. The shore batteries replied weakly at first, but the gunners soon gained confidence and returned a strong fire; their marksmanship, however, was exceedingly poor, and not one of the American ships received material damage.

It is unnecessary to say that the marksmanship of the American seamen was admirable from the first. The shot and shell dropped in the batteries and forts, and dust, masonry, guns, and men were hurled high in air.

Accurate
Firing
of the
Ameri-
cans

The cannonading lasted for two hours and a quarter. Vast damage was inflicted, and the venerable Morro crumbled, honey-combed by the terrific tempest that descended upon it. The injury



SHAFTER'S ARMY EMBARKING AT PORT TAMPA FOR SANTIAGO

to the attacking fleet was trifling. A bursting shell hit the *Suwanee*, and a flying fragment slightly bruised a seaman, while a shot that struck the military mast of the *Massachusetts* scarcely left a trace.

Ten miles distant on a mountain-top, the Cubans began popping away with a battery at the Spaniards, but accomplished nothing.

All this was preliminary to the first landing of United States soldiers in Cuba, which was made June 11, when 620 marines from

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER
—



DAIQUIRI, CUBA (WHERE U. S. TROOPS FIRST LANDED)

the transport *Panther* went ashore at Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, under the protection of the *Marblehead*. Despite the Spanish boasts that the place would be defended to the last, not a hostile shot was fired during the landing. A few minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, Color-Sergeant Richard Silvey, of Company C, First battalion of marines, of Brooklyn, raised the flag above the ruins of a blockhouse. As the Stars and Stripes streamed to the breeze, the marines dropped their carbines, picks, and shovels, and swinging their caps above their heads, broke into enthusiastic cheering.

As soon as the men were safely ashore, the half-dozen houses at the entrance to the bay were fired. This was by orders of the commanding officer, who took every precaution to prevent an outbreak of yellow fever among his men. The landing was for the purpose

First
Landing
in
Cuba



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From the Original Drawing by J. S. Davis
GENERALS SHAFER AND GARCIA AND ADMIRAL SAMPSON IN CONFERENCE

of establishing a naval base for the American fleet, and especially a coaling-station, the facilities for which were perfect.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Ten days later, the vanguard of the American army of invasion effected a landing at Daiquiri village, a short distance inland, and seventeen miles to the eastward of Santiago. General Shafter's transports arrived with 15,000 troops on June 20. A consultation was held by General Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and General Calixto Garcia, and an understanding reached by which every detail was carried out without any difficulty.

The Spanish garrison at Daiquiri made a weak resistance, and then ran off before the combined fire of the land and sea forces, pausing long enough to set fire to a part of the town, and blowing up two of the magazines of the garrison.

The enemy were looking for the invasion; and in order to deceive them, the coaling-ships were sent to the west of the entrance of Santiago Bay, as if they were transports looking for a landing-place for the troops. When the Spaniards discovered the vessels at daylight, they opened a heavy fire upon the colliers, but did not graze them.

A Clever
Decep-
tion

In the meantime, the troop-ships, falling back out of sight of land, steamed eastward, and at last lined up off Bacanao, an inlet a little to the west of Playa del Este, where the cable-station was established. The day could not have been more favorable.

While the transports were drawing near the long trestle pier at Daiquiri anchorage, the battleships opened fire upon the village of Juragua, some six miles west of Daiquiri, and thus succeeded in diverting the attention of the enemy from the transports. It did not take long to silence the shore batteries, and the *New Orleans* and the gunboats accompanying the transports by a heavy fire cleared the shore in front and prepared the way for the landing of the troops. Then the converted tugs and steam launches towed the long lines of boats alongside the transports, and the men, as happy and eager as schoolboys let out for a holiday, scrambled into them. Each had a shelter-tent, two hundred rounds of ammunition for his rifle, and three days' rations.

The first regulars to reach the shore belonged to the First and Eighth infantry, while the Second Massachusetts led the volunteers. The hills and undergrowth were continually raked by the gunboats, and so thoroughly cleaned out that not an answering shot was fired. The landing was completed without the loss of a man.

Landing
of the
Troops



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LANDING OF U. S. TROOPS FROM TRANSPORTS AT DAIQUIRI, CUBA

From the Original Painting by Warren Sheppard



Landing Troops in Cuba

CHAPTER XIV

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CUBA

[*Author's Note:* It would be idle to deny that we Americans have a tendency to boastfulness, and that at times the spirit passes the limits of good taste and possibly of strict truth; but, on the other hand, there is ground for the claim that we boast because the facts warrant us in doing so. Be that as it may, no one can read the story of the heroism of our soldiers and sailors in Cuba, throughout the Santiago campaign, without a quickening of the pulse and a tingling of the blood, for sturdier bravery, finer discipline, and greater fearlessness in the face of deadly danger have never been displayed anywhere. Our soldiers not only faced a desperate foe, skilled in the treacherous tactics of the red Indian, but they braved a flaming climate, amid whose suffocating mists the most deadly of diseases is ever brooding, and no hardship or peril that besets the soldier was lacking in their case. The regulars, the volunteers, the "Rough Riders", the colored men, our sailors—all showed an exalted courage, the memory of which must always thrill their countrymen and make every American proud of his birthright. The numerous accounts of this remarkable campaign, the official reports, and all accessible sources of information have been investigated and sifted in making up the stirring record given in the following pages.]

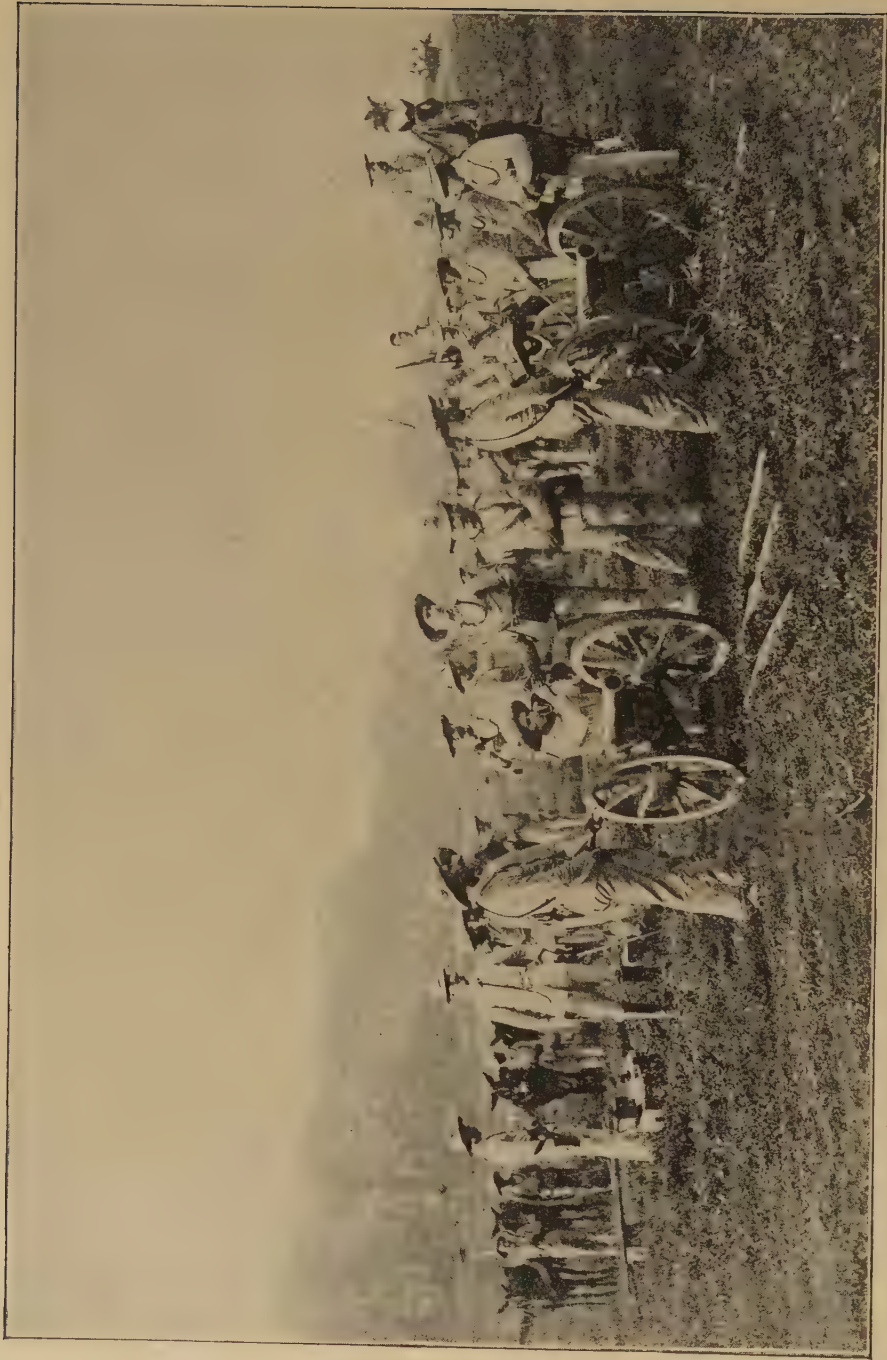
General
Hafers
Hafers



Colesburg, Michigan

THE Cuban insurgents under General Garcia, numbering several thousand, gave great aid to the American invasion by preventing Spanish interference. The trail to Santiago was a scantily marked path, winding up and down hill, through swamp and forest, through rocky passes and gullies, and commanded by the enemy's blockhouses and intrenchments.

Colonel Wood and his Rough Riders began climbing the hill at Siboney at sunrise, and the Tenth cavalry (colored), dismounted, also started along the valley road a little later. Some distance behind the Rough Riders marched the First Volunteer cavalry, through the same chaos of hills, ridges, gullies, and mountain-peaks. The heat became so terrific that the men suffered intensely.



SPANISH ARTILLERY

They threw aside everything that could be spared; and once a considerable halt was made to give them rest and time to recover from their exhaustion.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

The colored men were not only inured to the fierce climate, but had an easier road to travel. They were at the bottom of a valley, while the Rough Riders were following one of the ridges. The concealed Spaniards had ranged themselves in the form of a horse-shoe, so that a force advancing along the ridge could be fired upon from three directions.

Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the volunteers, was riding with a small force a little way in advance of the main body, when he discovered the presence of the Spaniards in force on a hill to the right. He halted, and sent back word to Colonel Wood, who ordered his men to deploy on both sides of the trail, and warned them to maintain strict silence.



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

Before the regiment was well deployed, the sharp rattle of musketry sounded from cover on the left front, the fire being directed against Troop L, which was in advance. Troop L instantly replied with great coolness and precision. The bushes to the left were so dense that not an enemy was visible; but on the right they were observed in a small clearing a mile distant, and Troops K, G, and A charged through the undergrowth, firing rapidly as they ran.

Opening
of the
Fight

The Tenth cavalry hurried forward upon hearing the firing, and dashed up the hill, firing with the skill and deliberation they had

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

learned in their Indian campaigns. Their work was of the highest order, though many of them had never been under fire before.

The heaviest work on the left of the Rough Riders was done by



FIGHTING A HIDDEN FOE

Troops D and F—E and B being at the rear of L. The firing was very severe and had continued but a short time when Hamilton Fish

was instantly killed and Captain Allyn Capron mortally wounded. PERIOD VIII

It was thus that the famous Rough Riders received their baptism of fire, which could not have been more trying, for their enemies were invisible, and used smokeless powder with their deadly Mauser rifles. Some of the cowboys were so exasperated at their disadvantage that they cursed.

A WORLD
POWER

"Don't curse," said Colonel Wood, "fight!"

The part of the Rough Riders in the battle was completed by a



STORM AND BATTLE AT SAN JUAN

charge up the hill on the left which sent the Spaniards flying in a panic. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt led them in person, keeping well in advance, and inspiring all by his daring. Carried away by his ardor, and the yells of his boys behind him, he snatched up a rifle as he ran, and fired shot after shot into the blockhouse at the top of the hill, which was their destination, and from which a galling fire was poured into the charging troopers.

Roosevelt's
Bravery

The Spaniards had seen what they never saw before. Had their enemies been Cubans, they would have fallen back after receiving a withering volley, and the course of the Spaniards would have been



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CAPRON'S BATTERY IN ACTION

the same under a reversal of the circumstances; but the yelling Americans, instead of retreating, dashed forward with even greater impetuosity. The enemy did not wait, but, scrambling out of the blockhouse, ran for their lives into the brush.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER
—

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, U. S. V. (AS A ROUGH RIDER)

The Americans engaged numbered about 1,500, while the Spanish force has been estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000. The loss of our soldiers was 16 killed and about 40 wounded, 6 of the killed belonging to the Rough Riders. Captain Allyn Capron died of fever from his wound at his home in Virginia, September 18, 1898.

Death of
Captain
Capron



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THEIR BAPTISM OF FIRE

Impressed by the formidable character of the defenses of Santiago, General Shafter was inclined to resort to regular siege operations, but yielded to the arguments in favor of a joint assault by the fleet and army on Aguadores, and a military attack alone on El Caney and San Juan hill, which latter lies east of the eminence on which the small town of San Juan stands. It was hoped to gain help from the occasional bombarding by the fleet.

General Lawton and his forces were sent north to attack El Caney. General Wheeler being ill, his cavalry under Sumner led the center of the line up the valley overlooked by the town of San Juan. General Duffield remained at the seaside to attack, with the aid of the fleet and the Michigan volunteers, the town of Aguadores. The reserve included the Rough Riders, the Seventy-first New York, and Colonel Wheeler's Massachusetts volunteers.

The Tenth and First regiments and the Rough Riders were ordered to make a detour and take San Juan hill, where none of the Spaniards could be seen, though hundreds were known to be in concealment.

The Rough Riders passed through the gulch to the slope, and were met by a fierce fire from the blockhouse, while the invisible sharpshooters kept up a vicious fusillade that brought down more than one brave man. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt rode as usual at the head of his troops, beside which the Tenth cavalry were ranged.

The fire became more deadly, and the Rough Riders dodged behind trees to escape the storm of bullets. This partial screen vanished when they reached the open hillside, where there was no protection at all. Shot, shells, and bullets seemed to threaten annihilation, when the order rang out, "Forward, charge!" Waving his sword, Roosevelt led across the open and up the hill, where it looked as if not a man could escape. But all were running, the colored troopers keeping even pace, and not a man flinching. They were dropping every second, but there was no staying the rush, with Roosevelt still far in the lead, shouting, waving his sword, and encouraging his troops by his intrepidity and daring.

The Spaniards were amazed; and in the hope of checking the furious charge, stepped into view to take more effective aim. On the instant, the colored men began toppling them over like ten-pins; but where one enemy fell, two seemed to leap into his place, and the firing became more murderous than before. Roosevelt was still

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERThe
Points
AttackedAttack
on the
Block-
houseAmerican
Daring



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THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN—CHARGE UP THE HILL

shouting and waving his sword, when his horse lunged forward and rolled over dead; but the skilled rider landed on his feet; and calling to his men to follow, ran up the hill, the colored men shooting all the time with marvelous skill,

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

Finally the top of the hill was reached and the awful gauntlet ended. The Spaniards in the trenches still could have killed every man; but they were awed by the wonderful daring of the Yankees, and, hesitating hardly an instant, made off pell-mell, with the Americans coolly picking them off at every step.

Rout of
the
Spaniards

Thus was the position of San Juan won and the blockhouse captured. The colored troops cheered the Riders, and the Riders cheered the colored troops, and the force across the gulch cheered both, whereupon the heroes went at it again.

Fully one-half of the Rough Riders had been wounded, and the position was still dangerous because of the sharpshooters. The trenches were found full of dead Spaniards.

Meanwhile, General Lawton was pushing toward El Caney. Step by step his forces fought their way forward, capturing point after point. The enemy had planted a blockhouse and dug intrenchments on the top of every elevation surrounding Santiago, and the defenders fought with the fury of desperation.

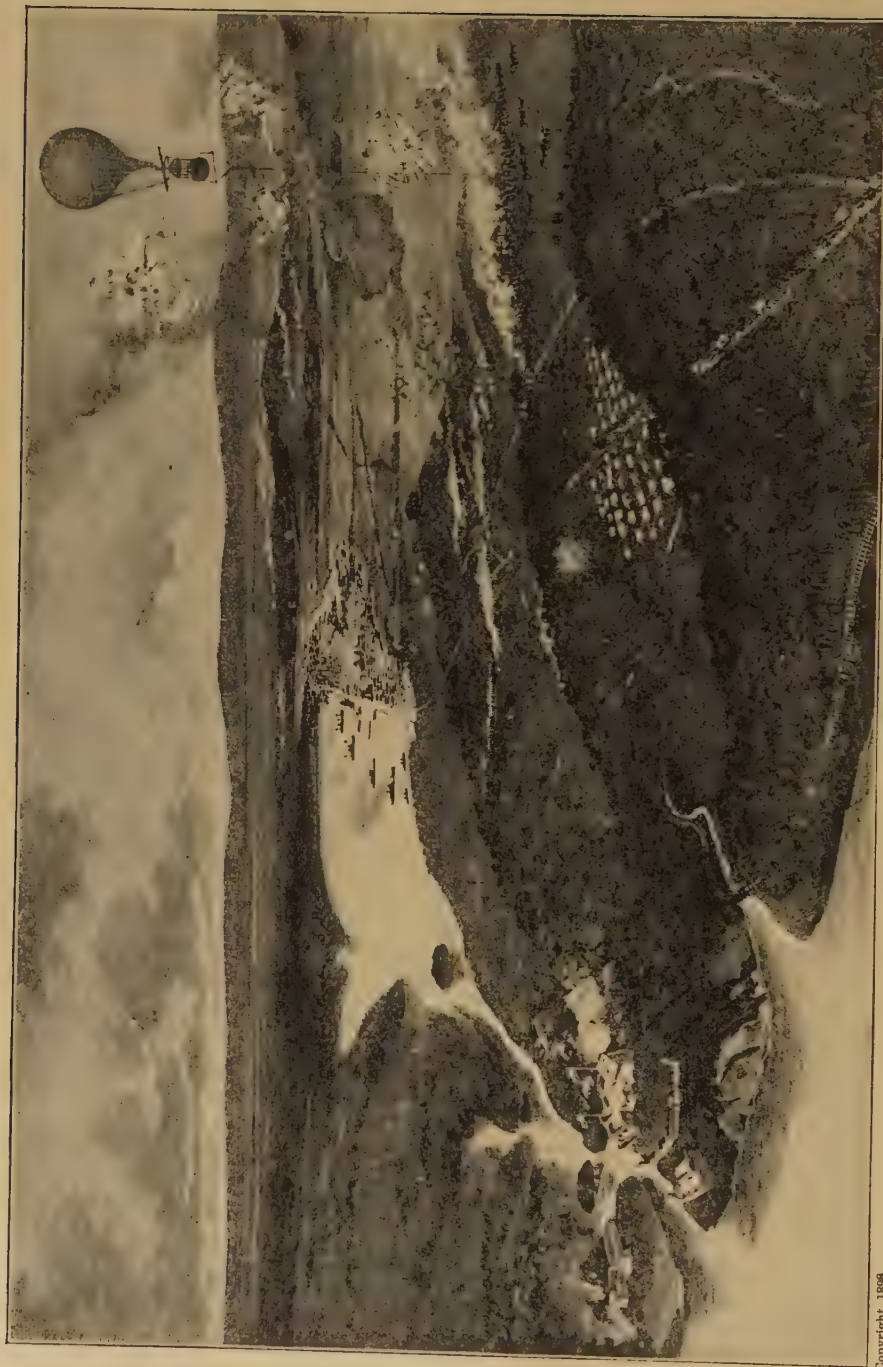
Suddenly amid the frightful turmoil, some one among the Americans emitted the "rebel yell"—the same old war-cry that had nerved the boys in gray, more than a generation before, at Gettysburg, Chattanooga, and the defenses of Richmond. Every man joined in the inspiring yell, plunging through the jungle across the stream and up the other side, where they drove the Spaniards out of the blockhouses. From an adjoining hill the enemy opened fire with heavy artillery, which was well aimed; but the ardor of the Americans was at such a pitch that nothing could dislodge them.

The
"Rebel
Yell"

Meanwhile Lieutenant Maxfield made an effective reconnaissance from a balloon, held to the earth by a rope, while the shots whistled about him; and soon after General Hawkins, with the Third and Sixth cavalry and the Thirteenth and Sixteenth infantry, advanced toward the hill. The second in line were the Rough Riders and Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth regiments. The hill was like the roof of a house, and heavier and better-aimed guns awaited the assault, for this position was the principal defense overlooking Santiago.

Spanish
Defenses

When General Hawkins called upon his men to charge, the grandest



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BATTLEFIELDS AROUND SANTIAGO

From the Original Drawing by Victor S. Perard

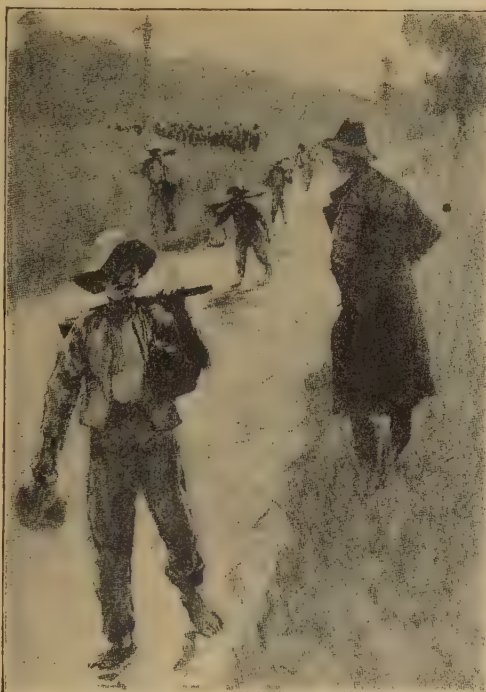
exhibition of the day followed. Again the exultant yells rang out as they bounded forward, with the fearful fire tearing ghastly gaps in the ranks, but with not a man faltering or flinching. General Hawkins and his officers led, with Company E of the Sixteenth infantry farthest in advance. Hardly had a start been made, when Captain McFarland was killed. Lieutenant Carey leaped into his place, and shouted, "Come on, Company E!" and a few minutes later he was shot dead. But nothing could stop the Americans; and General Hawkins, waving his sword and continually shouting, was in advance of all. The bullets came from the sides as well as the front; but our countrymen swept up the hill like a cyclone, bounded among the Spaniards, and those who did not flee were bayoneted where they stood fighting with irrepressible fury. The Stars and Stripes was planted on the hill-top by Captain Cavanagh amid enthusiastic cheering. The hill of San Juan was carried, though the cost was a sad one.

Admiral Cervera's ships in the harbor occasionally threw a shell into the hill, but could do little through fear of injuring their own men. The total losses of the Americans were given as 231 killed, and 1,364 wounded and missing.

Early on Saturday morning the Spaniards made repeated and desperate efforts to recapture San Juan hill, but were driven back with heavy loss, being finally forced upon the third intrenchments. Their sharpshooters, however, continued their annoying work, and prevented the planting of a battery to dislodge them. The *Gloucester*, *New York*, *Newark*, *Indiana*, *Oregon*, *Iowa*, *Massachusetts*,

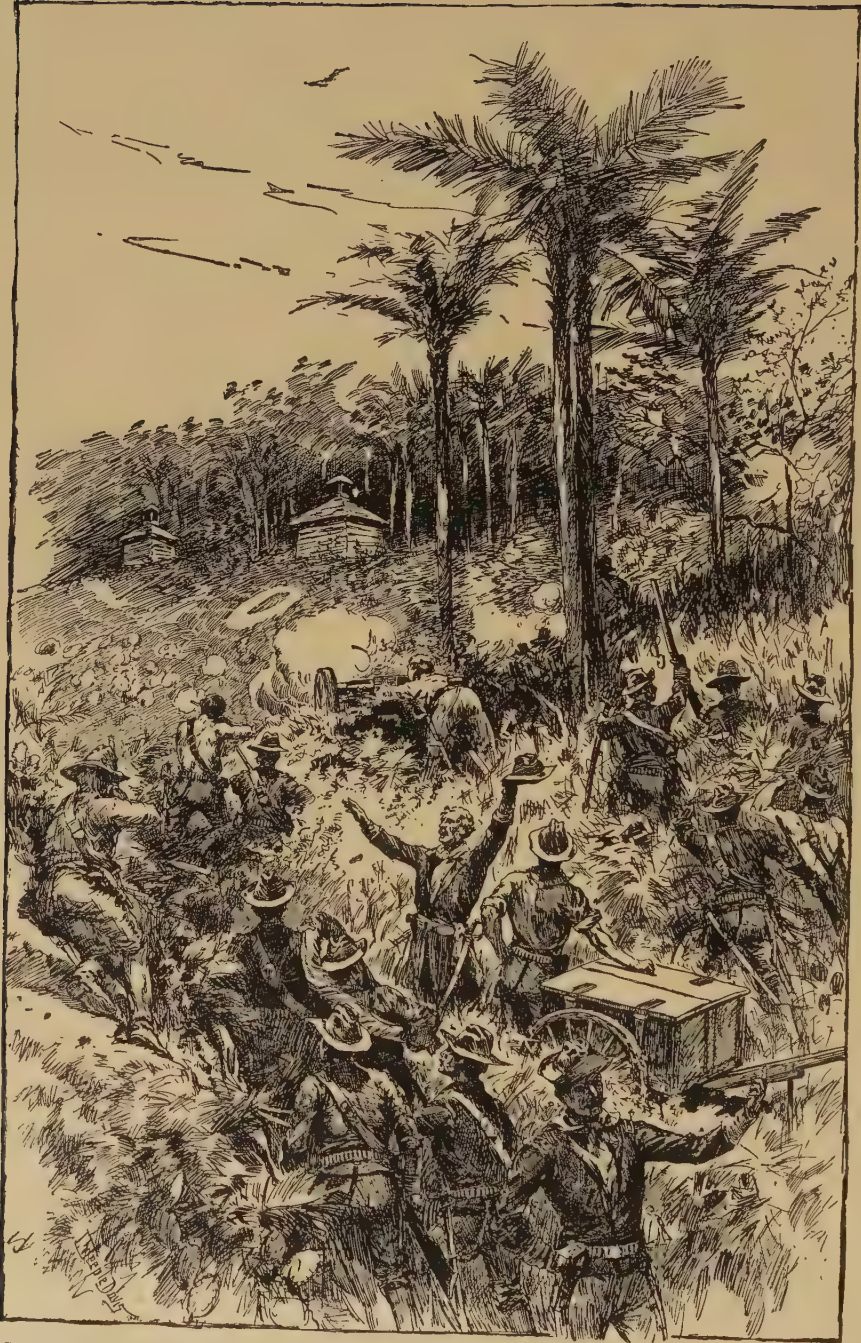
PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

Gallant
Work



A CUBAN CONTINGENT ON THE MARCH

Repulse
of the
Spaniards



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THE "REBEL YELL" AT EL CANEY

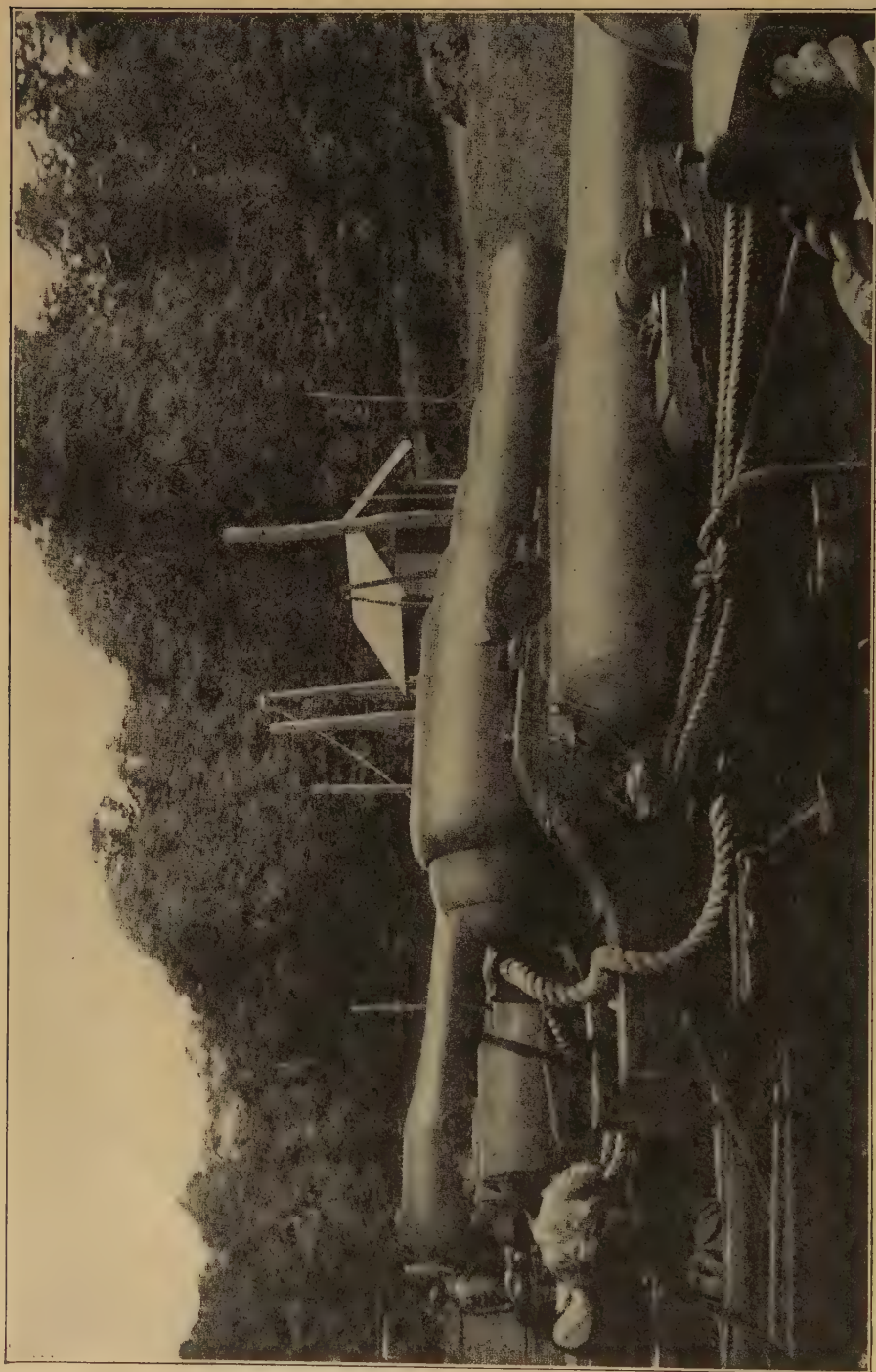
Texas, *Brooklyn*, and *Vixen* formed in battle-line in the order named, the flagship opening the bombardment at ten minutes to six o'clock. When it ceased, the batteries to the east and west of the harbor had been silenced, and huge yawning holes had been knocked into Morro Castle, while the Punta Gorda battery, behind Morro, was completely wrecked.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—



The Old Church
at
De Guayama

Porto
Rico



PRACTICE BATTERY, NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.



CHAPTER XV

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET

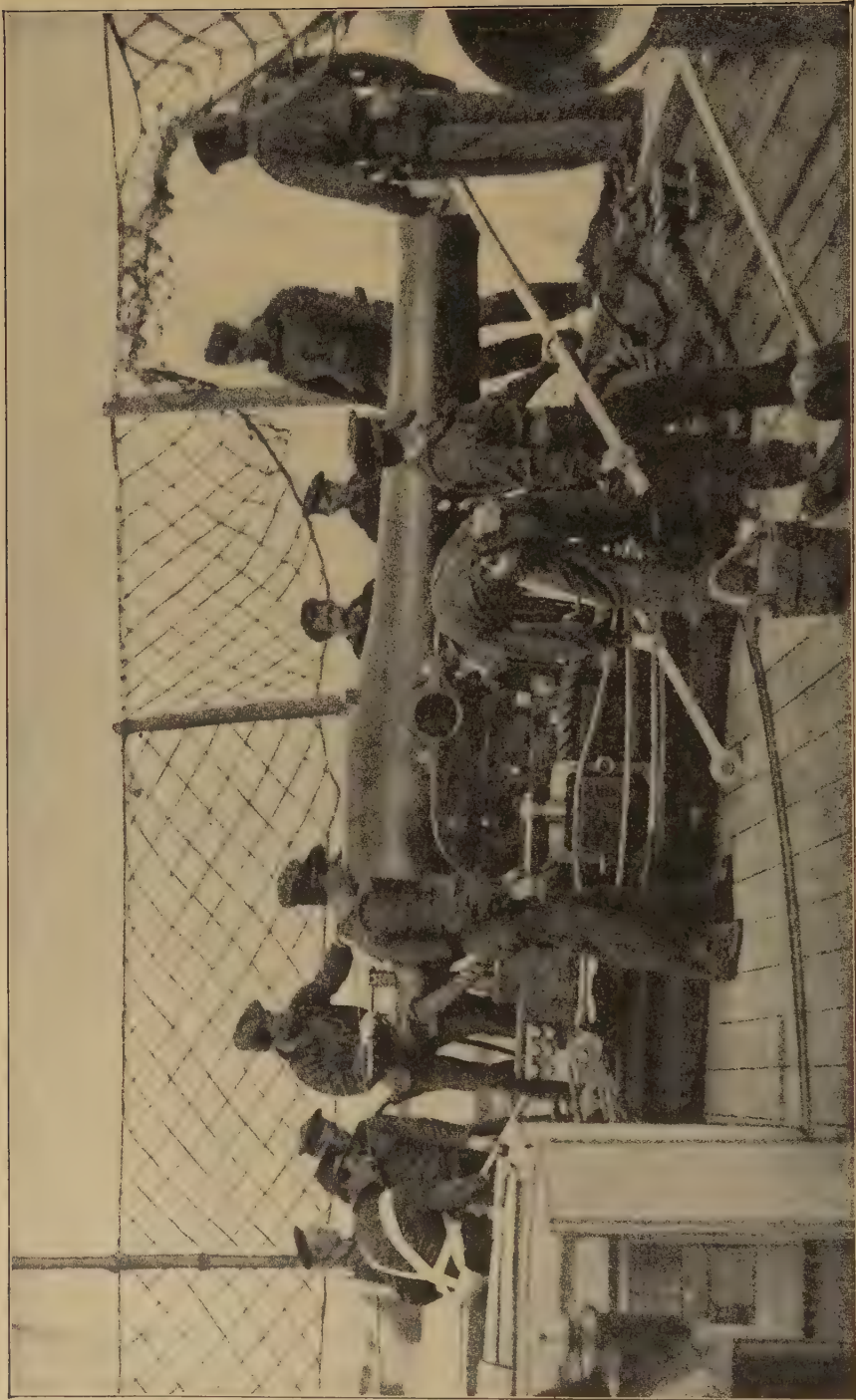
[*Author's Note:* Once more our navy plays its decisive part in the war for the liberation of Cuba. The Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor in trying to escape is destroyed with the crushing completeness of the disaster to her sister battleships in Manila Bay two months before, and what was believed to be a formidable menace to our navy and our seaboard cities proves to be only a broken reed for the decaying dynasty across the Atlantic. It is an impressive illustration of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin race, and one of the many unerring indications of the "manifest destiny" of America. Our authorities are the testimony of participants and witnesses of the stirring scenes off the Cuban coast, which make up one of the most profoundly interesting chapters in the history of nations.]



The Admiral Quintero

CUBA was making history fast. At nine o'clock on the bright, sunshiny morning of July 3, 1898, the American fleet was riding at anchor off Santiago harbor, the sea rippling softly as it had done for days, and all the signs indicating a continuance of the monotonous duty of watching the Spanish squadron that had sailed through the entrance more than a month before, and been insecurely locked in by the sinking of the collier *Merrimac* across the channel. Admiral Sampson and a few officers had left the line on the flagship *New York* to visit the army headquarters in front of Santiago.

It was half-past nine when Lieutenant M. L. Bristol, of the battleship *Texas*, lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, saw a mass of dark smoke rising between Morro Castle and La Socapa, and showing distinctly against the soft blue of the mountains in the distance. While he was looking and wondering what it meant, the bow of a ship thrust itself into view from behind the Estrella battery. The



GUN PRACTICE ON A NATIONAL WARSHIP

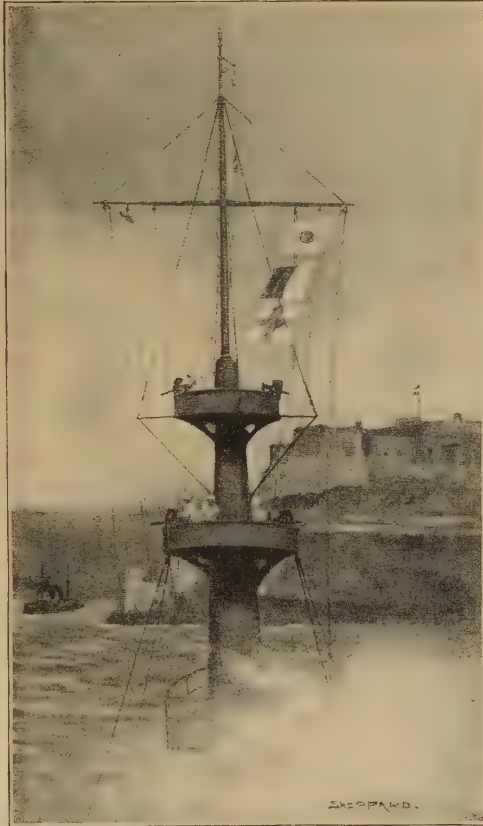
next instant the electric gongs sounded their call of the ship's company to general quarters. Under full speed, the *Texas* plunged toward the approaching vessel, the vari-colored flags from several ships fluttering to the wind the startling signal: "The enemy is trying to escape."

The *Brooklyn*, *Iowa*, and *Oregon* crowded on all speed and eagerly headed for the harbor entrance, some two and a half miles away. It was true that Admiral Cervera, seeing the coils gathering round him, and in obedience to positive orders from Madrid, had determined to risk everything in a final desperate effort to escape. His ships were rated at higher speed than the Americans; they were first class, and fully manned; and it would seem that he had a fair fighting chance of success.

The first Spanish cruiser to come into sight was the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and following her, in the order named, were the *Vizcaya*, the *Almirante Oquendo*, the *Cristobal Colon* (identified by her military masts between the two smoke stacks), with the *Pluton* and *Furor* bringing up the rear.

Admiral Cervera's flagship was the splendid *Infanta Maria Teresa*, which opened the battle by sending a shell toward the American vessels; but it splashed harmlessly into the water. The huge guns of

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—



THE WARNING SIGNAL.*

Order
of
Flight

* The illustration shows the signal "2. 5. 0." which was hoisted on the *Oregon* on July 3, and meant "The enemy is trying to escape."

PERIOD VIII the *Texas* thundered their reply, followed immediately by those of
A WORLD the other ships. As soon as they were fairly clear of the harbor,
POWER the Spaniards turned to the westward, and crowding on every ounce
of steam, fled for their lives. They kept up a heavy fire on their



REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.

pursuers, but evidently had placed all their hopes upon getting away through their superior speed.

The
Pursuit

The *Brooklyn* veered so as to make her course parallel with that of the enemy, and, reaching a fair range, opened a fierce running fight. The *Texas*, still steaming toward shore, hotly exchanged shots with the foremost ships, which, hugging the land, drew away to the westward under the shadow of the hills. The *Texas* made for the

Vizcaya, and unable to overhaul her, she did terrible execution with her shells. Her captain, John W. Philip, stood on the bridge directing operations until the fire became so hot that he moved to the

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER
—



ADMIRAL CERVERA Y TOPETE (SPANISH NAVY)

protection of the conning-tower. He had just changed his position when a shell crashed through the pilot-house, and would undoubtedly have killed everyone on the bridge had they remained there.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER
—

Captain Philip directed every movement of the *Texas* throughout the fight. The shells shrieked all about the ship; but she was struck only a few times, and received no material injury. The din was overpowering, and the dense smoke at times shut everything from view.



COMMODORE WINFIELD S. SCHLEY

The prodigious 12-inch guns in the turrets were swung across the deck to increase the power of the broadside.

Captain Clark had not come so many thousand miles with the *Oregon* to let slip this glorious chance. His splendid battleship, under forced draught, shot past the *Texas*, and raced after Commodore Schley on the *Brooklyn* to head off the foremost fugitive, while

the *Iowa* was firing and straining every nerve to be in at the death.

It was only a few minutes past ten, when flames and smoke upon the third of the Spanish ships, which had been maintaining a duel with the *Texas*, showed she was on fire. The terrified Spaniard headed for shore; and, knowing she was done for, Captain Philip gave his attention to the one following. The *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* sent a few parting shots after the disabled cruiser, but kept on with undiminished speed after the *Almirante Oquendo* and the *Cristobal Colon*.

At this juncture, the two torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor*, which had followed the cruisers without being noticed, were discovered. They, too, were going at full speed to the westward. By Captain Philip's orders, all the small guns on his ship were turned on the boats. Lieutenant-Commander Richard

Wainwright, one of the survivors of the *Maine*, with the auxiliary cruiser *Gloucester*, boldly dashed forward to attack the torpedo-boat destroyers.

The *New York*, with Admiral Sampson, now appeared hurrying up from the eastward, and, observing her, the *Pluton* and *Furor* sped after the *Vizcaya*, aiming to get into the protection of her starboard side. The *Indiana* rained shells upon the first destroyer, when, seeing the hopelessness of flight, both started back for the mouth of the harbor, four miles to the eastward. The *Gloucester* was on the alert, and joined her converging fire with that of the *Indiana*. One of the drifting and battered destroyers, with her guns silent, displayed a flag of truce. She was in flames, and her crew ran her ashore, where she soon blew up. The second was beached, and the men scrambled to land.

PERIOD VIII

—
A WORLD
POWER
—The
Terrified
Spaniards

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER RICHARD WAIN-
WRIGHT, U. S. N.

Daring
Work of
the
"Gloucester"



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DESTRUCTION OF THE "PLUTON" AND THE "FUROR" BY THE "GLOUCESTER"

Meanwhile, the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Vizcaya* were edging toward shore and were seen to be in distress. The *Texas* was firing terrifically, when the *Vizcaya* ran up a white flag, and Captain Philip shouted the order to cease firing.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

The Spaniards saw that they were doomed, and ran for the beach. Clouds of smoke rolled upward from each, through which vivid jets of flames showed, and boats were seen putting out from the cruisers



THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

for the shore. The *Iowa* paused long enough to make sure that the two were out of the fight, when she joined in the pursuit of the *Colon* and *Almirante Oquendo*, which were speeding for life along the coast.

Two
Ships Out
of the
Fight

It lacked a few minutes of eleven when the Spaniards suddenly turned the *Almirante Oquendo* toward shore. At that moment the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* were abeam and the *Texas* astern. The first two pushed on after the *Cristobal Colon*, leaving it to the *Texas* to finish the *Almirante Oquendo*. Nothing, however, remained to be done, for the ship was afire, and the flag at the stern was hauled down. The *Texas* was drawing up, when the burning ship was



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"DON'T CHEER, BOYS; THE POOR FELLOWS ARE DYING"

shaken by a thunderous explosion. The exultant Americans started to cheer, when Captain Philip raised his hand and called: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying!"

PERIOD VIII

—
A WORLD
POWER
—

COMMODORE JOHN W. PHILIP, U. S. N.

It was a chivalrous act that will always live in the annals of the American navy.

Leaving the *Almirante Oquendo* to her fate, the *Texas* joined in



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From the Original Painting by Warren Sheppard

THE "OREGON'S" MIGHTY RUSH (JULY 3)

the chase of the *Cristobal Colon*, which was plowing through the waters at a speed that threatened to leave her pursuers behind.

The chase was the greatest of modern times. Only on her trial trip did the *Texas* attain such speed, while the fourteen thousand miles of storm and sunshine through which the *Oregon* had come to gain a coveted opportunity like this seemed to act as the spur to a spirited charger.

The *Brooklyn* was the swiftest of all the pursuers, but was believed to be inferior in strength to the *Cristobal Colon*. She took the lead, standing well out from shore, aiming to cut off the Spaniard at a point far ahead that jutted out into the sea.

Naval officers describe the work of the *Oregon* as magnificent and thrilling, and no such display of power and speed by a battleship was ever seen before as when, at the opening of the chase, she made her mighty dash

across the bows of the huge *Iowa*, with every gun except one 13-inch in the after-turret blazing, and the water tumbled into foam by her tremendous rush, which in ten minutes drew her out of the bunch of pursuers and placed her next to the *Brooklyn*.

While the pursuit of the last remaining Spanish ship was at its height, the *Brooklyn* was well off shore, as already stated, with the *Oregon* holding a middle course about a mile from the *Cristobal Colon*, and the *Texas* laboring with might and main to keep her place in the race. Gradually but surely the *Brooklyn* forged ahead and the *Oregon* was abeam, when the Spaniard, convinced that there was no hope, headed for shore, and a few minutes later hauled down his

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—



CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.,
OF THE "OREGON"

A
Great
Victory

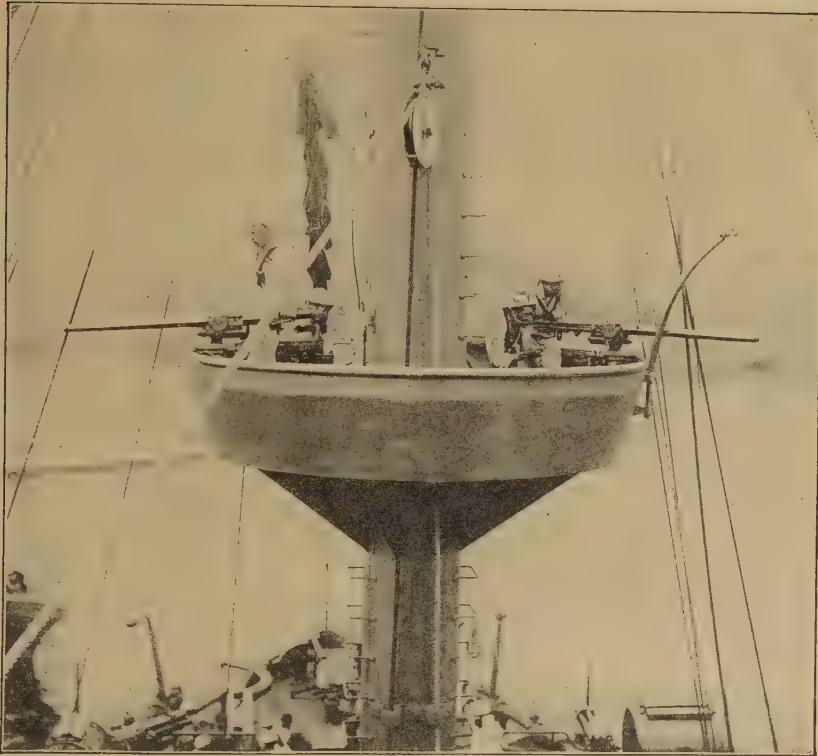


THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET, JULY 3, 1898

flag. The *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* converged on her, and stopped their engines when only a few hundred yards away. Commodore Schley left the *Brooklyn*, and going aboard the *Cristobal Colon*, received her surrender. Observing the approach of the *New York* with Admiral Sampson, the commodore signaled that a great victory had been won.

Naturally, great rejoicing followed. The ships cheered one an-

PERIOD VIII

—
A WORLD
POWER
—

FIGHTING-TOP OF THE "TEXAS"

other, the captains exchanged compliments through the megaphones, and the band of the *Oregon* played the Star-Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. Coming alongside of the *Texas*, in his gig, on his return from the *Cristobal Colon*, Commodore Schley called to Captain Philip, "It was a fine fight, Jack, wasn't it?" Three cheers were given for their old commander, and Captain Philip, calling all hands to the quarter-deck, fervently thanked God for the great victory. In a voice tremulous with emotion, he said:

Great
Rejoicing

PERIOD VIII

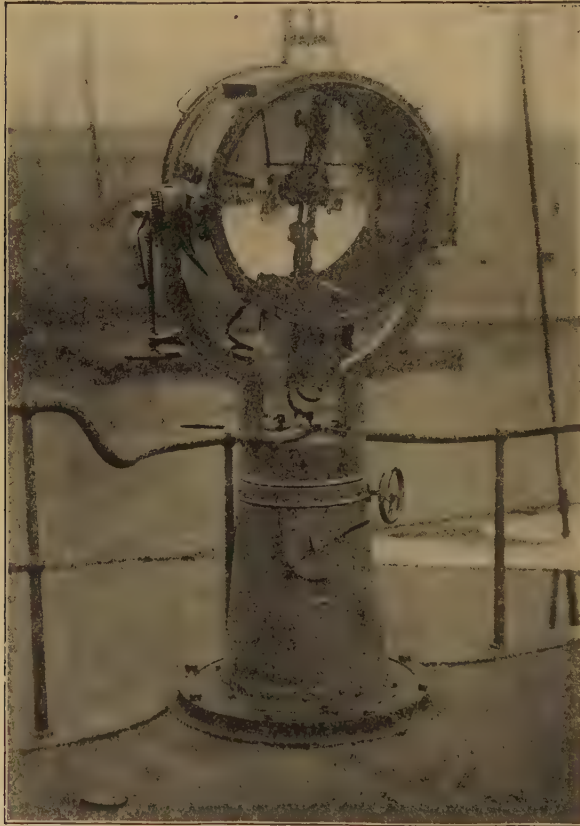
A WORLD
POWER

"I wish to make public acknowledgment that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I ask that all you officers and men lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

Every hat was removed and every head bowed. Each heart

spent a minute or two in silent communion with his Maker, and then, unable to restrain their enthusiasm, all gave three ringing cheers for their commander.

In this remarkable sea-fight, Spain lost 6 ships, 600 men killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners, while the Americans had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Admiral Cervera, when questioned, said that he made his dash out of the harbor in obedience to orders from Captain-General Blanco, who received



A WARSHIP'S SEARCHLIGHT

his instructions from Madrid. He took a westerly course from the harbor because only the *Brooklyn* and three American battleships were on that side of the harbor. He believed he could whip the *Brooklyn* and outrun all the others.

The wrecks were strewn along the Cuban coast for fifty miles, the extreme point marking where the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* captured the *Cristobal Colon*. Before she could be boarded, the Spaniards opened all the sea-valves and threw the caps overboard. This was

Coast
Strewn
with
Wrecks

unwarrantable, since it is a principle of international law that, the moment any property is surrendered, the party surrendering it becomes simply a trustee, and is in honor bound to hand over the property intact to the victor. The *Cristobal Colon* rapidly filled and sank, and finally careened over on her beam ends, with her huge guns pointing upward at the sky.

PERIOD VIII

—
A WORLD
POWER
—Spanish
Treach-
ery

No prisoners could receive more courteous treatment than that



THIRTEEN-INCH SHELLS

accorded to the Spaniards. Captain Evans, of the *Iowa*, declined to take the sword offered to him by Captain Eulate, of the *Vizcaya*, and Admiral Cervera had made himself popular in this country by his chivalrous course toward Lieutenant Hobson. The officers, after giving their parole, were quartered on the beautiful grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they really became the guests of the nation. The sailors, like the soldiers, had been made to believe that the Americans invariably shot all their prisoners, and many of them declared that had they known the truth they would

Guests,
Not
Prisoners

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

have been glad to surrender long before they were forced to do so.

The American Board of Survey made an examination of the Spanish wrecks on the 10th of July, and expressed the belief that the *Cristobal Colon* and the *Infanta Maria Teresa* could be saved and



A HOLE IN THE "TEXAS"

added to the American navy. The *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Pluton*, and *Furor* were total wrecks. The *Almirante Oquendo* received the most punishment from our fire. With a part of her hull under water, the portion in sight showed that she had been struck 66 times. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* was hit 33 times, the *Vizcaya* 24, and the *Cristobal Colon* 8. The battle was won by the smaller guns, for only one large shell—a 12-inch one from the *Texas*—took effect. That smashed a big hole through the *Almirante Oquendo*. The explosion of the *Vizcaya's* forward torpedoes made her the worst wreck of all. The greatest execution was done by the *Oregon*, *Brooklyn*, and *Texas*.

This extraordinary naval battle abounded with sur-

A Battle
of
Surprises

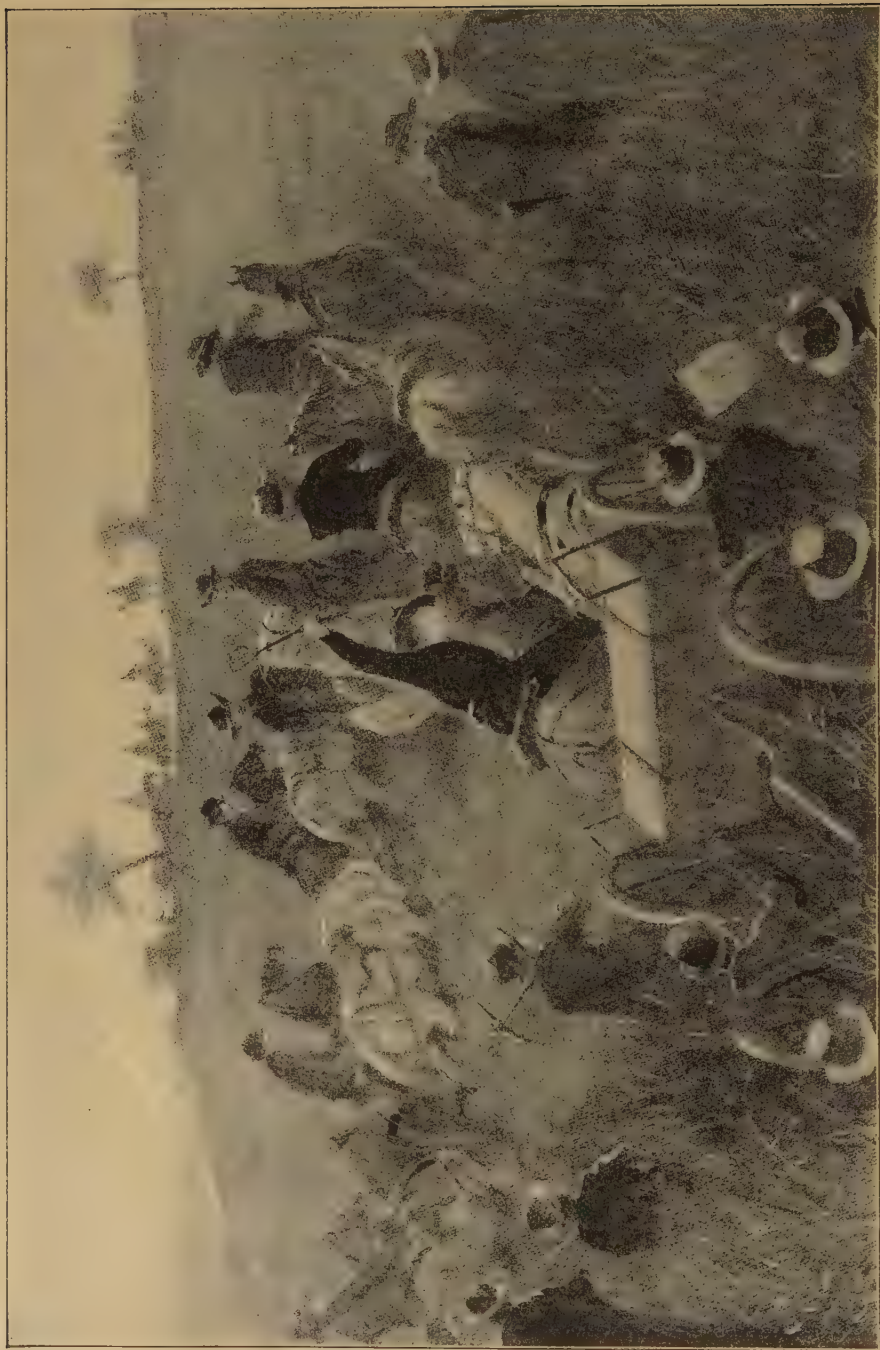
prises, chief among which were the worthlessness of the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, the ability of the *Gloucester*, and the amazing activity of the *Oregon*. Another surprise was the hour chosen by Admiral Cervera for his hazardous enterprise, since it gave the Americans most of the day to devote to the chase. Despite the closer watch

maintained at night, it would seem that that was the most favorable time for escape. Then, too, naval authorities agree that there would have been much more chance for the Spanish ships had they separated, thereby causing a division of the American fleet, especially if the flight had been made at night. The torpedo-boat destroyers, by stealing out close to one of the cruisers, might have been able to dart forth and attack in the way that it was intended they should fight, instead of which they lagged behind and invited the concentrated assault which proved their destruction. In brief, although the Spaniards fought bravely, their course was a blunder from beginning to end, and it is a common saying that in war a blunder is worse than a crime.

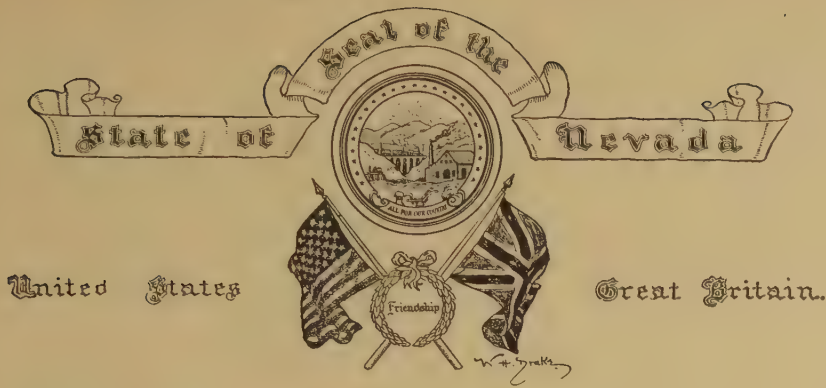
PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Spanish
Bloch-House
Destroyed by
U.S. Artillery



ARTILLERY TAKING POSITION



CHAPTER XVI

CONQUEST OF EASTERN CUBA

[*Author's Note:* With that sullen obstinacy which is blind to the logic of events, Spain continued to bulletin her disastrous defeats as great victories, and still staggered forward in the pitiful attempt to strike her puny blows at the giant that had laid her low. "I find it difficult to restrain my joyful emotions," exclaimed one of her leading officials, when the first news of Manila reached Madrid. But with the inevitable end in sight, and the certainty that prolonged resistance must make the terms of peace still harder, she sacrificed her sons and rendered more hopeless her bankruptcy, under the pretense that all this was necessary to satisfy the demands of mythical Spanish honor. Knowing its opponent so well, the United States proceeded to administer another humiliating defeat at Santiago, in the hope of bringing her to her senses; but it failed, and the story remains only one of the many that add luster to American manhood, skill, and courage, and reflect glory upon the innumerable achievements of our arms.]

Cuba

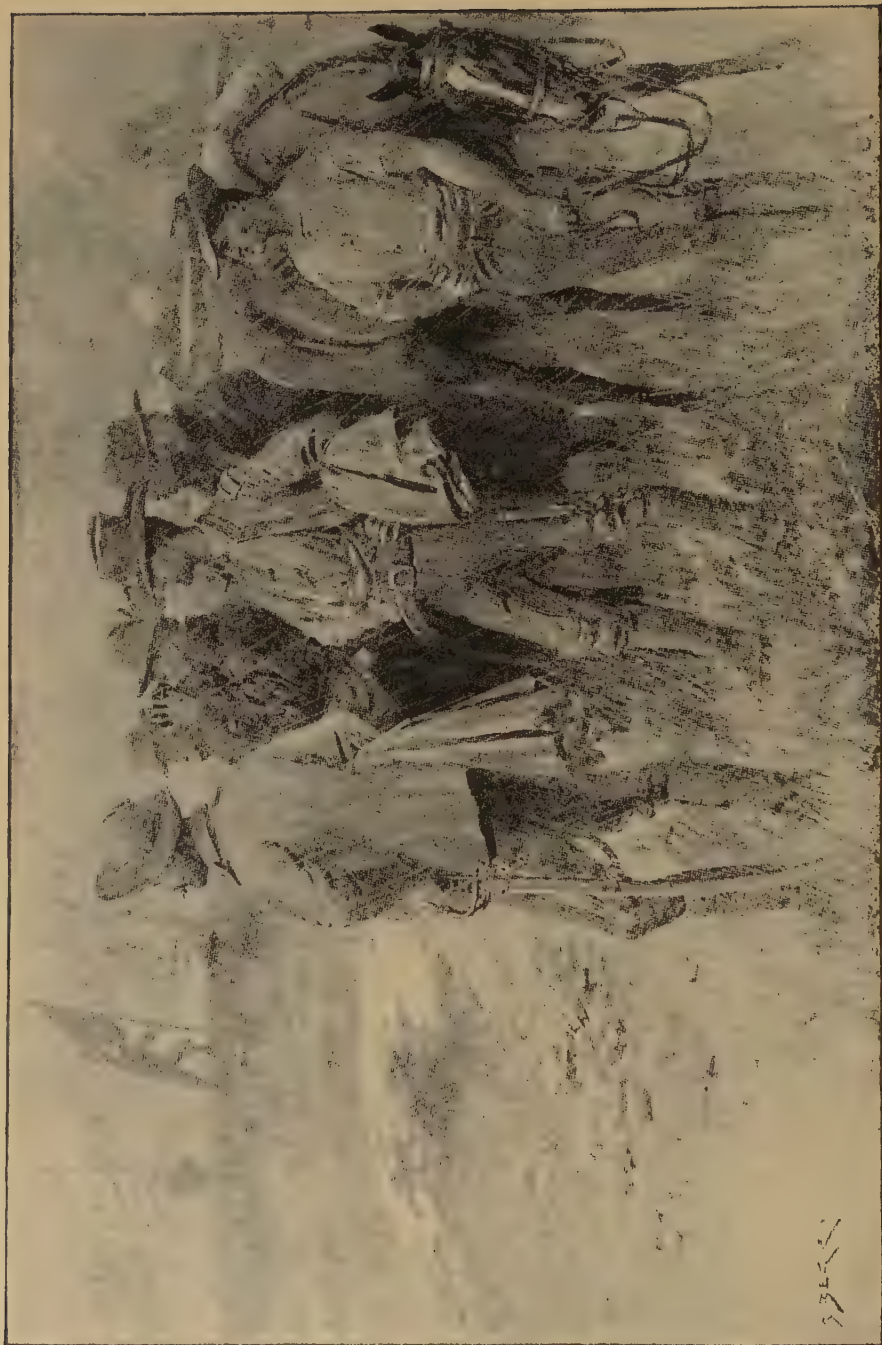


Railroads destroyed by the Spaniards

ALTHOUGH his troops were not as numerous as he wished, General Shafter pressed steadily forward, and on the 3d of July, the day which saw the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, he made a demand for the surrender of Santiago, receiving in reply a refusal.

In a desperate effort to block the harbor against the entrance of the American fleet and save the city from bombardment, the Spanish, early on the morning of July 4, ran the *Reina Mercedes* ashore near where the *Merrimac* had been sunk. The attempt was a failure, since the vessel did not block the entrance.

Although General Shafter had set the hour for the bombardment of Santiago upon the refusal of General Toral to surrender, the attack was postponed at the suggestion of President McKinley and his advisers until the arrival of reinforcements.



A FLAG OF TRUCE

The two-days' truce was turned to good account by the besiegers and besieged. The Americans dug trenches and made bomb-proofs along their whole line, and brought up artillery from the road, while the positions were strengthened in every way possible. Moreover, the engineer corps obtained the precise locations of all the Spanish batteries and trenches, assuring a more deadly fire when the bombardment should open.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Improv-
ing the
Opportu-
nity



ARTILLERY DIGGING GUN-PITS

The Spaniards covered their trenches with sod to hide them, and improved their rifle-pits. They used good judgment, and neglected nothing that could add to their strength. Some of their guns proved a dangerous menace to the American position. A characteristic piece of work was the location of the main intrenchment behind the hospital and insane asylum, from which floated the flag of the Red Cross society. It was hoped that this would interfere with the fire of the American center. Warning was sent to the Spaniards to remove all non-combatants from the building.

Spanish
Trickery

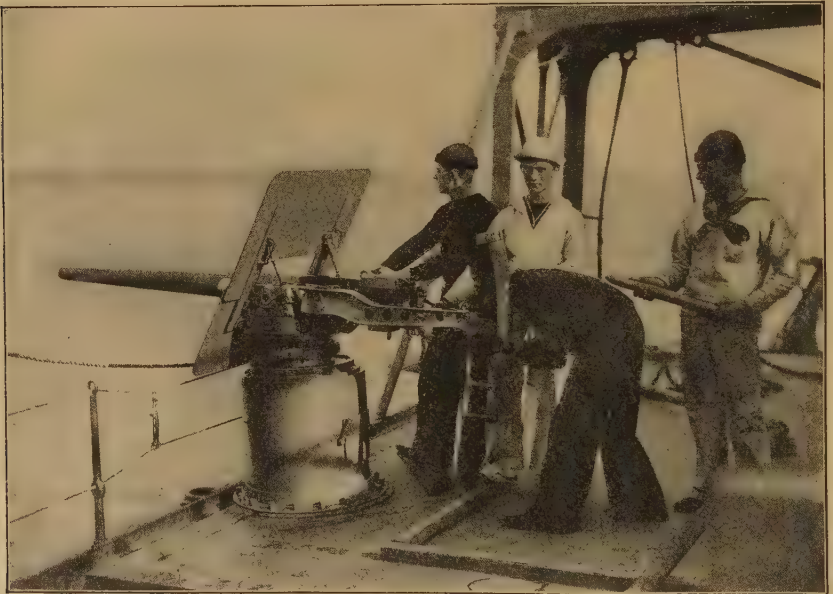
At daybreak, July 6, the Americans were surprised to see the flag of truce still flying over the Spanish headquarters in Santiago.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERA
Message
from
General
Toral

While wondering at its meaning, a man in uniform emerged from the city, bearing a smaller white flag.

When the commissioner was conducted to General Shafter, a lengthy message from General Toral was delivered, and was found to contain a proposal that the truce should be extended in order to give General Toral time to communicate with the authorities at Madrid concerning the surrender of Santiago. A rather singular request was that the American commander would send telegraph

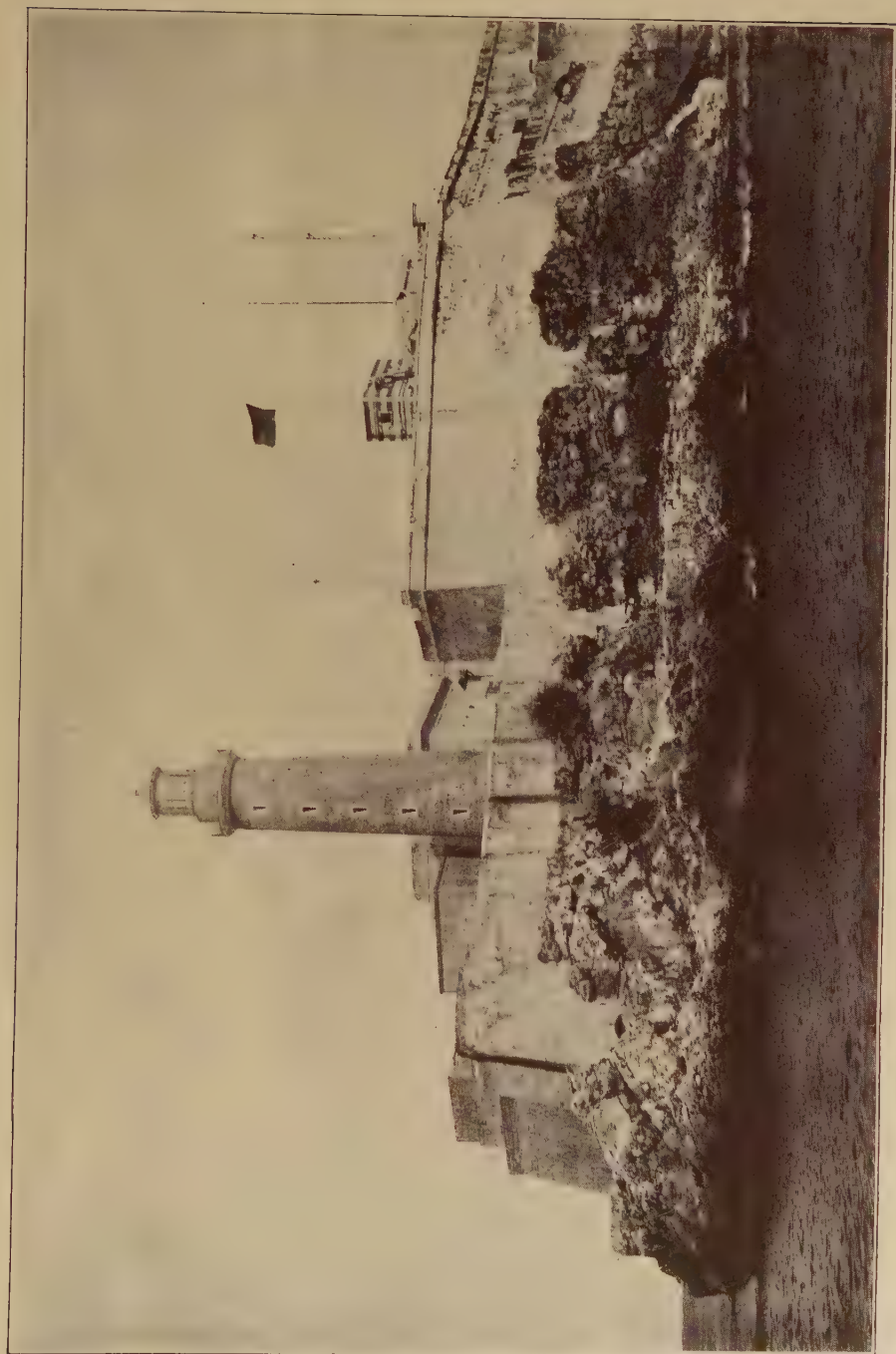


A HOTCHKISS RAPID-FIRE GUN

operators to operate the line between Santiago and Kingston. The telegraphists who had been stationed there were British subjects, and had left the city under the protection of their consul when notice was given of the bombardment in the event of a refusal to surrender. General Toral pledged not to ask the operators to transmit anything not relating to the surrender, and promised to return them to El Caney upon receiving the final reply from Madrid.

Exten-
sion
of the
Truce

It was arranged that the truce, which had expired at 4 o'clock the preceding day, should be extended to the same hour on Saturday, the 9th. The British operators having expressed their willingness to return to Santiago, were escorted to the walls of the city, where a



MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA

Spanish escort met and conducted them to the office of the cable company, and they assumed their novel duties in the afternoon.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

General Shafter notified the government, when the hour set for the expiration of the truce arrived, that General Toral had expressed a wish to capitulate. In reply, the American commander was ordered to accept no terms other than "unconditional surrender".

General Toral was willing to surrender the city on the condition that he might leave Santiago, taking with him all the arms, artillery, and impedimenta, but would do no damage to the city. This proposal was peremptorily rejected at Washington, and he was informed that only an unconditional surrender would be considered.

Torals
Terms
Rejected

Meanwhile the navy kept up an effective bombardment. The



GETTING ARTILLERY INTO POSITION

arrival of reënforcements enabled the commander to extend his line entirely around Santiago, thus locking in General Toral and shutting out any help from reaching him.

It was about this time that General Miles, who had left Washington on the 9th, arrived off Aguadores. He made an inspection at Siboney, and went to the front the next day, where, instead of assuming direct command, he remained with General Shafter in an advisory capacity.

The roads leading from Santiago to Siboney and El Caney were continuously thronged with refugees, many of whom were children. They were in a pitiful condition. Had not the troops divided their meager rations with them, hundreds would have perished of hunger. In Santiago itself, the Spanish soldiers looted the homes of the refugees and committed all manner of outrages.

Appalling
Condi-
tions

The first meeting between General Shafter and General Toral

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERThe
Truce
Again
Ex-
tended

took place on Wednesday, July 13, General Miles being present, when the demand upon the Spanish commander for the unconditional surrender of the city was repeated. General Toral said that no matter what his own views might be, he could not yield the place on the conditions named by the Americans unless ordered to do so by his superiors, and he asked that the truce might be lengthened to enable him to communicate again with Captain-General Blanco and the government at Madrid. This favor was granted, and the truce was extended to noon, Thursday, July 14.

As before, each army devoted the delays to strengthening its position. The hostile lines were so close that the Spaniards and



ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Americans abused each other in voices that with only slight elevation were clearly audible.

General Toral, by order of the authorities at Washington, was notified that unless he surrendered unconditionally by noon of the following day, a bombardment would be begun which would not cease until the city was destroyed.

A
Council
of
War

At a council of war held on Wednesday morning, there were present Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, and Garcia, and Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson as the representative of Admiral Sampson. General Shafter made clear all that had taken place during the preceding few days, and an interchange of views followed. It was agreed that while it was certain the city could be captured by assault, or by the warships forcing their way into the harbor, the attack must be accompanied by great loss of life, and the prize was not worth the cost.

On July 14, however, General Nelson A. Miles notified the government that General Toral had formally surrendered his army and division of Santiago.

By the terms of surrender, the United States obtained possession of something more than a third of the province of Santiago, including the military jurisdiction of the Fourth corps of the Spanish army.

Some minor difficulties caused a few days delay, but it was finally agreed that the prisoners should be permitted to carry their arms to Spain. The offer already made to transport the prisoners to their

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERTerms
of the
Sur-
render

IN CAMP—WASHING CLOTHES

own country was simply an act of generosity, and intended moreover to get rid of the expense of taking care of a large body of men among whom the germs of disease were likely to appear. The provisions were carried out, and formal possession was taken of Santiago, on Sunday, July 17.

Meanwhile, the navy was not an idle spectator of these stirring scenes. Owing to the danger from the mines, Admiral Sampson allowed only three small boats to enter the harbor. They moved carefully forward past the wrecked *Reina Mercedes*, the hulk of the *Merrimac*, and finally into the bay, at whose head stands Santiago. They arrived in time to take part in the cheering, possession having

Move-
ments of
the
Navy



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SURRENDER OF GENERAL TORAL TO GENERAL SHAFTER

From the Original Drawing by Victor S. Perard

been assumed by the army. The gunboat *Alvarez* was the only Spanish vessel in the harbor. At the request of her officers, the American flag was not run up until they had landed. The other vessels secured were the steamer *Reina de los Angeles*, which had been used as a transport, 2 tugs, 4 lighters, 12 schooners, and several small boats.

All the roads leading to Santiago were crowded for hours with returning refugees, while thousands of Spanish soldiers streamed out of the town. Reaching the rifle-pits, they stacked their weapons,

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

THE DISPATCH BOAT "COLON"

went into camp, and good-naturedly and thankfully ate the hardtack which the Americans gave them.

General Shafter appointed Brigadier-General Leonard Wood (promoted from his colonelcy of the Rough Riders and succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt) military governor of Santiago. The city was cleaned, sanitary and civil regulations were established, and the people were governed with a considerate but firm wisdom that produced the happiest results.

General
Wood
Military
Governor

It must be admitted that there was much dissatisfaction by this time on the part of the military authorities over the action of the Cuban insurgents. Their numbers and strength had been greatly overestimated. It was alleged that they were indolent, and much more disposed to eat the rations furnished them than to fight. Many

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER
—

looked with distrust on the Americans, believing they intended to annex Cuba instead of granting its independence. While numerous Cubans had proved their bravery and patriotism, it is idle to deny that the part they played in the war was a disappointment to their friends in this country.



TWO CAPTURED SPANISH MINES

At seven o'clock on the morning of July 18, the blockading vessels *Wilmington*, *Helena*, *Scorpion*, *Hist*, *Hornet*, *Wampatuck*, and *Osceola* approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward, and a half-hour later the *Wilmington* and *Helena* entered the northern channel, toward the city, the *Scorpion* and *Osceola* the middle channel, and the *Hist*, *Hornet*, and *Wampatuck* the southern entrance, the movement of all being so timed

Destructive
Bombardment

as to bring them within effective range at the same moment. Fire was then opened on the shipping, and within the space of about two hours three Spanish transports were burned, the pontoon, which was the harbor guard, a store-ship, and three gunboats were destroyed, and another driven ashore. Although the shore batteries returned the fire when the American vessels came within range, they inflicted no damage.

Admiral Sampson sent four American warships, on July 21, to the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago,

the vessels being the *Topeka*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Leyden*. The harbor is ten miles long and four wide, has deep water, and promised a fine base for colliers and warships. The narrow entrance was protected on the western side by a small fort, with another opposite, and there was reason to believe the channel was mined. Two were exploded near the *Topeka*, as she led the way, followed by her

PERIOD VIII

—
A WORLD
POWER
—

CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO

consorts. As soon as the vessels were within range of the forts, fire was opened. The Spaniards replied wildly for a few minutes, and then ran away.

Entering the broad bay, the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan* was observed lying on the eastern side of the harbor, in front of the town of Mayari. When within 4,000 yards, the American ships opened with such effect that the boat sank within twenty minutes. After blindly firing for a while, the enemy were panic-stricken, fled in small boats, and ran into the woods. Then the *Topeka* dropped two shells from her bow-gun, at a distance of 4,500 yards, whereupon the Spanish pennants vanished and a white flag was run up.

Route
of the
Spaniards

The *Jorge Juan* was a three-masted, one-funneled vessel of 960



Copyright 1898

NEWS OF VICTORY

From the Original Drawing by W. M. Cary

tons and 1,100 horse-power, 203 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet draught. Her crew consisted of 146 men, and her battery was heavier than the *Topeka's*, the largest of the four attacking ships. Having secured the harbor, the *Topeka* steamed to Key West with dispatches that were brought to her by the torpedo-boat *Dupont*, and were from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Remey.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

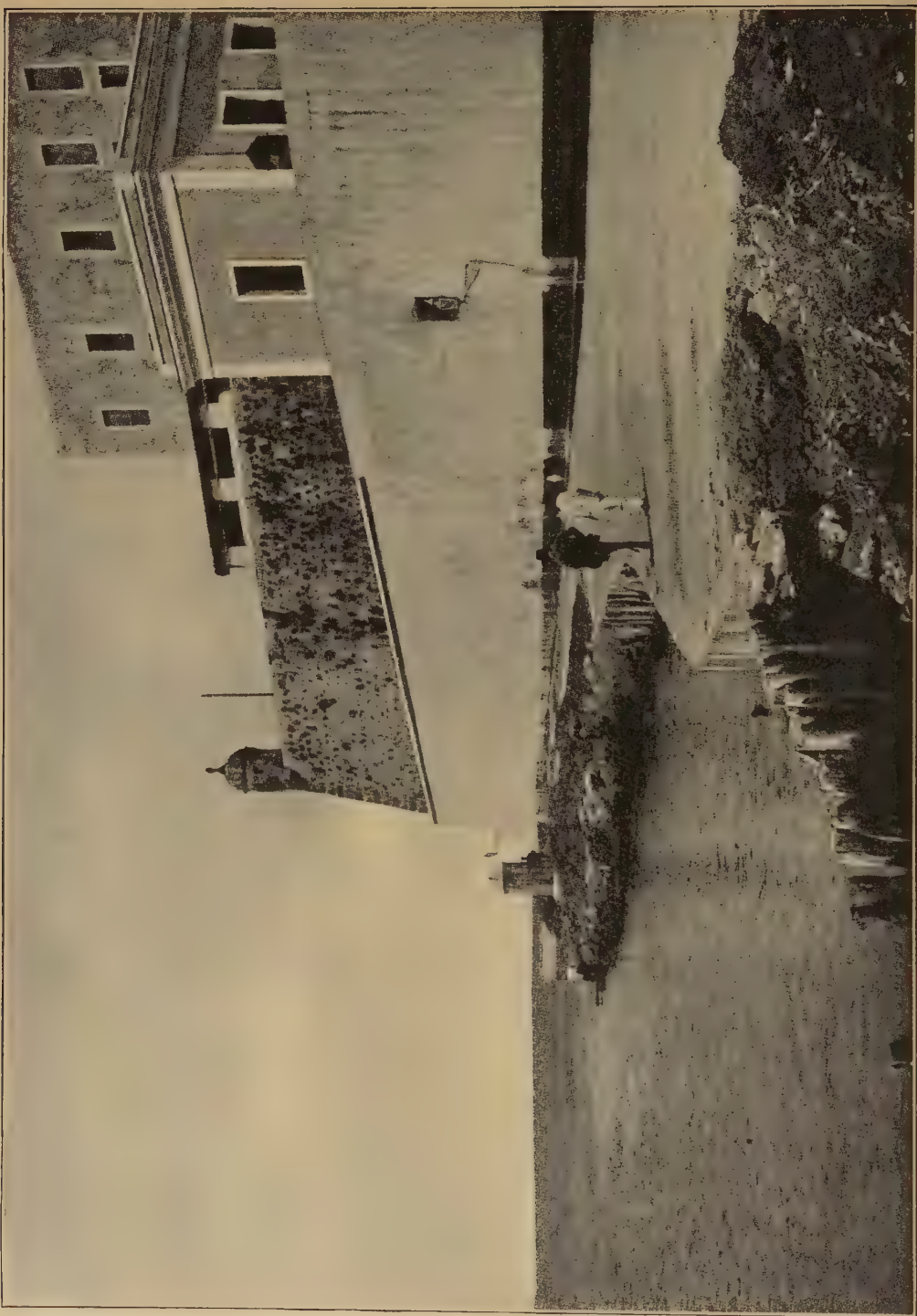


CUBAN MILKMEN

The capture of Santiago may be said to have closed military operations in Eastern Cuba. The total number of Spanish troops who capitulated under General Toral's surrender proved to be 23,726. Ten thousand rifles and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition were given up to the Americans.

Eastern
Cuba
Subdued

The Spanish garrisons in East Cuba gladly gave up their arms and marched to Santiago. Eleven thousand, of whom 6,000 were seasoned regulars, at Guantanamo Bay, surrendered July 24, and the complete submission of the armed forces in the ceded territory was completed.



RODRIGUEZ, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO



PORTO RICO

SCALE OF
0 5 10

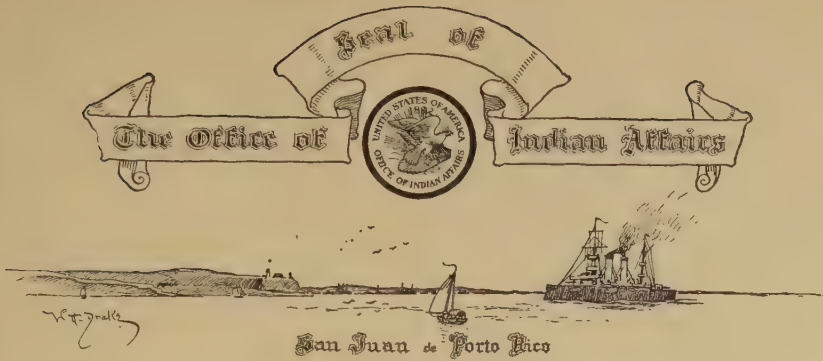
Railroads.....
Improved Roads.....
Size of type indicates relative importance

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Porto Rico
Copyright by O.S. Hammond & Co., N. Y.

ISLANDS WEST OF
PORTO RICO
SAME SCALE

Longitud C West from 66°30'





CHAPTER XVII

PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES

[*Author's Note:* The most effective method of convincing Spain of our earnestness, while the air throbbed with rumors of peace, and to teach her that honesty and frankness constituted the highest form of diplomacy, was for our government to strike with relentless and unceasing vigor. That the United States forces proceeded to do. The story of the conquest of Porto Rico is a remarkable one, some of its features resembling opera bouffe in the grotesqueness of their details, but hastening nevertheless their momentous conclusion, which, to all intelligent men, was foreseen from the beginning. The prodigious blows of America's armed power were dealt on both sides of the world, helping to shatter Spanish despotism to fragments and to bring forward peace in all its fullness and beneficence.]



PORTO RICO was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and the town of San Juan Bautista was founded by Ponce de Leon in 1511, the name now being San Juan. The island lies about 575 miles from Santiago, and 70 miles east from Haiti. It is 137 miles long and 37 broad, and in area equals about one-half of New Jersey, ranking as fourth of the Great Antilles.

Porto Rico is well watered and is of beautiful appearance. The higher parts of the hills are covered by forests, and immense herds of cattle are pastured on the extensive savannas. The land along the coasts is fertile, but it is sometimes necessary to resort to artificial irrigation. The staples are sugar, molasses, and coffee, besides cotton, maize, and rice, the last being of a variety that requires no flooding as elsewhere while growing. Almost every kind of tropical fruit is cultivated and exported, and many cattle are shipped to the neighboring islands.

San Juan, the capital city, is well laid out, has a capacious harbor

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER
—

and is among the most healthful localities in the West Indies. It stands on Morro Island, which forms the north side of the harbor. The largest city of Porto Rico, and the commercial capital, was Ponce. A leading seaport was Aguadilla on the west coast, whose spacious bay was sheltered from the trade winds. At this point were shipped the sugar and coffee of the northwest part of the island.

About 900,000 people lived in Porto Rico, of whom, perhaps, two-



A NATIVE FRUIT SELLER

thirds were white, and one-third negroes and mulattoes, or people of mixed blood.

Porto Rico produced largely sugar, coffee, tobacco, honey, and wax, and a good many of its inhabitants were well-to-do. Much of its trade was with the United States, which exchanged corn, flour, salt meat, fish, and lumber for the staples of the island.

Spanish
Corruption and
Cruelty

Spanish rule in Porto Rico, as elsewhere, had been cruel and corrupt. Opening with the usual ferocity, the Spaniards exterminated the native Indian population. It is claimed by some historians that in the space of a hundred years this massacre reached the awful total of 500,000 men, women, and children. At elections, the Spanish or Conservative party, although greatly in the minority,

had never failed to win. There was no liberty of the press, and licenses were required for everything, even for a dancing party.

Since Cuba and Porto Rico were the only Spanish possessions in the Western hemisphere, attention was naturally turned, from the opening of hostilities, to the smaller island. Its capture would form an important part of the campaign against Spain, and arrangements were perfected for sending a strong force thither, as soon as the conquest of Santiago was effected.

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER

Attention
Turned
to the
Islands



STREET SCENE IN CHARLOTTE AMELIA, ST. THOMAS

Previously there had been more or less of military and naval demonstration in the island and adjacent waters. On June 22, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, formerly of the *Maine*, was in command of the *St. Paul*, and was engaged in blockading San Juan, when the enemy made a spirited attack upon him. A Spanish unprotected cruiser and the torpedo-boat destroyer *Terror* steamed out of the harbor, and the latter dashed at the *St. Paul*, which calmly awaited her coming. When within effective range, the American planted three shots into her with such precision that an officer and two men were killed, a number wounded, and the craft was so badly crippled that, to escape sinking, she was hastily towed back to the protection of the fortifications.

Exploit
of the
St. Paul



DISABLING OF THE "TERROR" BY THE "ST. PAUL."

From the Original Painting by Warren Sheppard

General Miles cabled the government, July 22, that he was at Guantanamo harbor, on the way to Porto Rico. General Miles had with him the *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Gloucester*, *Cincinnati*, *Annapolis*, *Leyden*, *Wasp*, *Yale*, and *Columbia*. On July 25 he landed at Guanica, a sea-port town fifteen miles west of Ponce (*pon-sy*, also pronounced *pon-thay* by the Spanish).

Late on the afternoon of July 27, the *Wasp*, *Annapolis*, and *Dixie* left Guanica Bay

for Ponce with the expectation that it would be necessary to shell the city. The *Wasp* arrived first, and the Spanish garrison, three hundred and fifty strong, were in doubt whether to flee or to remain, but decided to wait a while.



PORT OF PONCE, WHERE TROOPS LANDED AT PORTO RICO

four men, was sent ashore bearing a flag of truce.

As soon as the little party landed, they were overwhelmed with



GUANICA HARBOR—ENTRANCE TO PORT OF PONCE

Instead of hostile troops, the *Wasp*, as she steamed close to shore, saw an immense crowd of citizens. At a loss to know what it meant, and suspecting treachery, the gunners of the *Wasp* stood ready to fire at an instant's warning, when Ensign Rowland Curtin, with

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

An Un-
expected
Wel-
come

San Juan

Porto Rico.



The
Old
Sea
Wall

Harbor
of
San
Juan

The Princess
Promenade



Resident Quarter, San Juan.

SCENES IN SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

gifts of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, bananas, and other articles by the cheering citizens, who were frantic with joy over the coming of the conquerors.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

Meanwhile the garrison were debating among themselves what they should do. A peremptory summons from Ensign Curtin removed their doubts.

Commander C. H. Davis, of the *Dixie*, was soon after rowed



HOTEL IN SANTO DOMINGO

ashore, where a note was handed to him from Colonel San Martin, asking on what terms he demanded the surrender of the city. The answer was that it must be unconditional. At the request of the commandant, however, the terms were somewhat modified. Then the garrison departed, leaving 150 rifles and 14,000 rounds of ammunition behind.

Lieutenant Haines, commanding the marines of the *Dixie*, landed and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the custom-house at the Port of Ponce, amid tumultuous cheering, after which Lieutenant Murdock and Surgeon Heiskell rode to the city, three miles distant, where the people fairly went wild with joy, as they danced and shouted:

Great
Rejoicing

“Viva los Americanos! Viva Puerto Rico libre!”



STREET SCENE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

General Miles issued a proclamation, assuring the people that justice and humanity should be shown them and protection guaranteed to all. He hoped the change of allegiance would be cheerfully accepted, for thereby they would secure prosperity and happiness for themselves.

The government authorities were much impressed by the friendly spirit of the Porto Ricans, and were convinced that the conquest of the island would be easily effected. Orders were issued for a large movement of troops from Tampa to Porto Rico, the estimated total force which was to be engaged in the operations being about 25,000.

Porto Rico was turning American at a rate that was astounding. Instead of having to hunt the skulking Spaniards, the natives did the work for the Americans. The terrified soldiers were continually brought in, their captors grasping them fiercely by the nape of the neck or wherever they could sieze them, while

the captives held back, scared almost out of their senses. They were pulled out of hiding places, and more than once it required stern action on the part of the soldiers to prevent the lynching of the helpless prisoners.

San Juan, however, was the goal of the invading army. The advance line was extended to Coamo, and the towns between that point and Ponce made haste to surrender. The American flags flashed into view as if by magic, and the native bands seemed to know no music except the national airs of the United States. It is a safe estimate that nine-tenths of the Porto Ricans were anxious for

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERA
Promis-
ing
Prospect

GENERAL MACIAS, SPANISH COMMANDER
AT SAN JUAN

The
Ameri-
can
Goal

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER
—

annexation to the United States. So headlong were the people in submitting that it began to look as if the whole island would surrender without the firing of a gun; but it proved otherwise.

The third landing of American troops in Porto Rico was made on August 2, at Arroyo, which surrendered with the same haste as the other towns, and extended a similar overwhelming welcome to the invaders.

Spanish
Opposi-
tion

The first real fight on the soil of Porto Rico took place on the 5th, when the city of Guayama was captured. General Brooke, having landed at Arroyo, needed Guayama as a base of operations, it being the only important town on the military road between Ponce and San Juan. General Brooke ordered General Hains to occupy the town. While passing through a cut in the mountain, Hains' advance was greeted with a storm of Mauser bullets on both sides of the mountain. Most of them whistled over the heads of the Americans, who returned the fire and fell back. The main body hurried forward, firing briskly up the hillsides, until, after making a sharp turn in the road, they were confronted by a barricade thrown across the road, from which the enemy kept up a vicious fusillade. Each side of the road was lined with barbed wire fences; but these were readily cut through with machetes, and a force of men made their way up the mountains on each side of the road. The Spaniards disappeared as if by magic.

Farther on, the enemy made a rally, and in the firing that followed three Americans were wounded, none seriously. The stand made by the Spaniards was brief. The road was cleared, and the troops entered the town. Desultory firing followed for a half-hour, when a flag of truce was displayed and the town surrendered unconditionally.

"Viva
los
Ameri-
canos"

General Hains and his staff rode through the streets, which were silent and deserted, the people apparently frightened, as they stealthily peeped through the closed windows. Soon, however, their fears departed, they ventured forth, and the air rang with shouts of "Viva los Americanos!" many threw themselves on their knees, others embraced and kissed the soldiers, and the scenes enacted in Ponce were repeated. When the excitement had partly subsided, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the public building, amid renewed cheering. General Hains stationed guards in all the streets entering the town, and started out scouting parties.

At this juncture, the Spaniards, who had returned to the hills, opened a bombardment on the town; but their aim was so poor that only one man was wounded. A few shots from the dynamite-guns sent the enemy fleeing pell-mell, and they caused no more trouble. So far as could be learned, only one Spaniard was killed and several wounded. Remembering that none was slain on our side, the harmless character of all this shooting was astounding.

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OLD GATEWAY, SANTO DOMINGO

On the 7th of August, a general advance was made by the army of invasion. By night, General Wilson's headquarters were five miles east of Juana Diaz. On the morning of August 9 the town of Coamo was captured, after a brisk fight, in which the Spaniards were driven out of their trenches, with the loss of an unknown number, that of the Americans being six slightly wounded. On the afternoon of the same day, in a skirmish five miles beyond Guayama, 200 Ohio troops were ambushed, and must have suffered severely, had not a dynamite-gun been brought into action. This caused a panic among the Spaniards, who fled after having wounded five of the Fourth Ohio volunteers.

A
General
Advance

General Brooke advanced from Arroyo early on the 12th. Passing

The Royal Palm

(Oreodoxa Regia)

The Plaza

Cienfuegos



Entrance to Plaza, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

SCENES IN CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

Guayama at noon, and marching to the place where the Ohio troops had their fight, he found the Spaniards still intrenched and the Americans preparing to attack them. At this moment, Lieutenant McLaughlin of the Signal Corps galloped up to General Brooke, with a dispatch from General Miles, saying he had been notified from Washington of the suspension of hostilities. Officers and men were keenly disappointed, but fighting in Porto Rico was ended. Peace had come, and the island so long misruled by Spain passed under the beneficent care of the United States.

The last naval fight of the war in Cuban waters opened on the evening of August 12, when Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, Cuba, was bombarded. The bombardment lasted twelve hours, until daylight. Hardly was it light, when white flags were seen fluttering in every part of the town. Then a small boat approached flying a flag of truce. Two Spanish officers went aboard the *Newark*,

saying they had been instructed to notify Captain Goodrich that a peace protocol had been signed the day before by the representatives of Spain and the United States, and hostilities had ended. A dispatch to that effect from General Greely for Captain Goodrich had been received during the night. An attempt was made by the Spaniards to deliver the message to Captain Goodrich, but the boat was fired on and the messenger made haste to return to the city. Thus terminated hostilities in Porto Rico.

One of the items of news which made the celebration of July 4, 1898, memorable was the capture of the islands officially known as

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MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A.

News of
Peace

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERAn As-
tonished
Garrison

the Marianas, and more popularly as the Ladrões. The advance guard of our expedition to the Philippines paused long enough on the way to take formal possession of the group, and to raise there the American flag (June 21) above the ruined battlements of Fort Santa Cruz, on Guam, or Guajan, the principal island. The *Charleston* fired twenty-one guns amid the cheers of twenty-five hundred American soldiers, proclaiming that Guam was ours.

There was a grim humor in the capture of this group. The garrison were in total ignorance of the war existing between Spain and the United States, and when a number of shots were fired into the empty fort by Captain Glass of the *Charleston*, the sleepy officials supposed they were meant for a salute, and came out, bowing and smiling, to receive their visitors. The Spanish garrison, officers and men, were disarmed and taken to Manila as prisoners of war, while the native soldiers were paroled and set free. Being wholly unprepared for resistance, José Marina y Vega, the governor, made none, and was one of the prisoners taken to Manila. The news of this exploit reached this country on July 3.

These beautiful and fertile islands were discovered by the great Magellan, on his way to the Philippines, where he died. The name Ladrões was given to them because of the thieving propensities of the natives. The islands number twelve or fifteen. Guam, the largest, had a population of 12,000, and Agaña, the capital city, about 4,000. The population of the entire group was estimated at 26,000.

The *Newport*, with General Merritt on board, arrived at Manila, July 25, 1898, having come alone and at full speed from Honolulu, where she left the other United States ships. The troopship *Indiana* remained to repair her machinery, her companions being the *Morgan City*, the *City of Para*, the *Ohio*, and the *Valencia*, with about 4,000 soldiers on board. All were ordered to follow the *Newport* as soon as possible. These formed the third Manila expedition, under command of General Arthur MacArthur, which sailed from San Francisco on June 27, and reached Cavité July 31. The fourth expedition, consisting of the steamships *Peru* and *City of Pueblo*, with General E. S. Otis in command, left San Francisco July 15, with 1,700 troops. By the close of the month, General Merritt had with him a force numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

The
Manila
Expedi-
tions

On the morning of July 29, the Americans advanced from their base at Cavité and threw up a line of breastworks.

There was some desultory fighting while the Americans were building their breastworks, and work on the trenches continued July 30 day and night without interruption, being finished on the last day of the month. At ten o'clock that night a heavy fire opened all along the Spanish line, to which a vigorous reply was made. The Spanish had the exact range, and fired with excellent aim, the bullets pattering all about the American line. The Americans, for a considerable time, were in grave danger until reënforcements arrived. The regulars then began volley firing. The Spaniards were driven back with heavy loss, that of the Americans being 9 killed and 47 wounded. A terrific rain-storm raged during the battle.

Admiral Dewey, on Sunday morning, August 7, demanded the surrender of Manila, his ultimatum being sent through Captain Chichester, the senior officer of the British fleet stationed there. It

reached General Jaudenes, the new captain-general, a few minutes past noon. The Spaniards were warned by Admiral Dewey to remove all their women, children, sick, and wounded to places of safety within forty-eight hours, since he intended to suit his convenience about bombarding the city at any time he chose after the expiration of the period named. The neutral fleet were notified at the same time that the stretch of water they occupied was needed. The Spaniards requested to be allowed another day in which to remove their sick, wounded, and non-combatants, and the request was granted. This made the hour for opening the bombardment at noon on Wednesday, August 10.

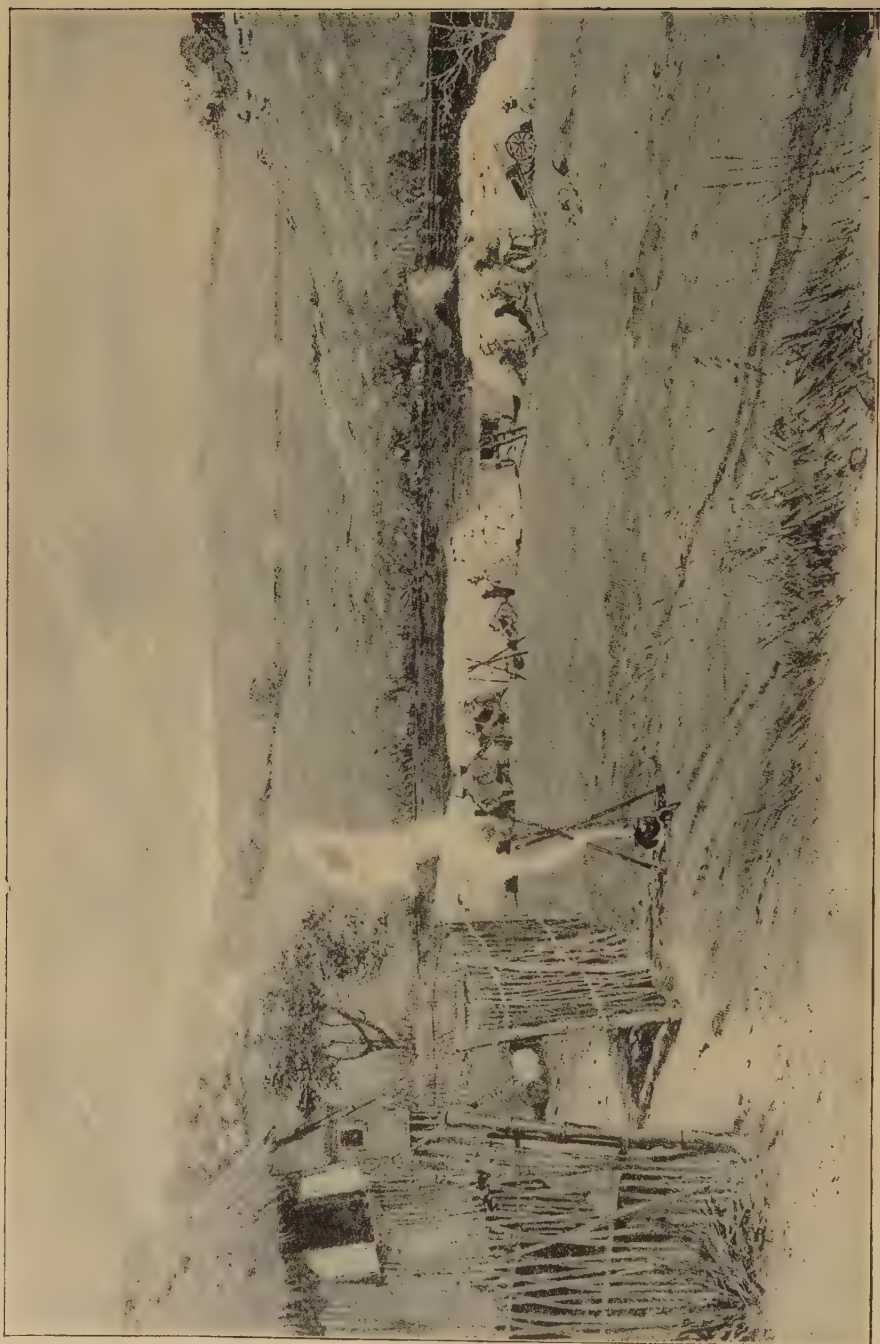
PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
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Spanish
Effec-
tiveness



COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Dewey
Warns
Spaniards



IN THE SPANISH TRENCHES AT MANILA

The neutral fleets left their anchorage on Tuesday morning and arranged themselves according to their sympathies. The English warships and the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* steamed across the bay and anchored with our fleet. The German cruisers *Irene* and *Cor-moran* accompanied the ships on which the foreign residents had taken refuge to Mariveles. The remaining German warships, and the French flagship and a cruiser passed a short distance north of their old positions and anchored in a group by themselves. Many an eye kindled when the British and Japanese warships showed their comradeship in this unmistakable manner.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
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English
and
Japanese
Friend-
ship

The American vessels "stripped for the fight" on Tuesday, neglecting not the slightest precaution. It was found that the army was not fully prepared, and the bombardment did not begin until half-past nine o'clock, Saturday morning, August 13, 1898, at which hour the *Olympia* opened fire from her starboard battery on Malate. The first two shots fell short, but were answered with cheers from each ship. The *Petrel*, *Raleigh*, and the little *Callao* followed, each aiming at Malate. It seemed intentional that all these shots failed to reach the enemy, who, however, refused to accept the hint and surrender.

The
Bom-
bardment

Then the American aim improved, and the shells began dropping in the Malate fort and along the line of intrenchments beyond; but no reply was made. The artillery in front of Malate kept up a brisk pounding, amid the squalls of rain, which often obscured the ships and defenses. At noon the demand for surrender was repeated by means of the international code, and, pending a reply, Dewey ordered the crews of the ships to dinner by watches. M. André, the Belgian consul, acted as messenger on his steam launch between the opposing forces, all his negotiations being oral and unofficial, both sides relying wholly upon his accuracy in transmitting the messages. After a long wait, his launch steamed at full speed from Manila to the *Olympia*, which immediately after displayed the signal:

"The enemy has surrendered."

Then came the shouting. A white flag appeared over the Luneta fort, although the Spanish flag still flew. Two battalions of the Second Oregon regiment, waiting on a steamer, headed for shore, General Merritt having preceded them in a small boat. Flag-Lieutenant Brumby, in charge of the largest flag of the *Olympia*, quickly

The Sur-
render



From the Original Drawing by J. Steeple Davis

ASTOR BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION

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landed with another boat, and with several companions made straight for the staff in front of the cathedral, where a large crowd of Spaniards quickly gathered. Many of them wept when the Spanish flag came down and the Stars and Stripes took its place. It so happened that an army band at that moment approached at the head of the troops marching from Camp Dewey, and struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner", unaware of the flag-raising going on just around the corner. It was a pleasing coincidence which brought forth more cheers.

Meanwhile the army had marched steadily along the shore, starting soon after the firing began, and two brigades, advancing in columns, attacked the Malate fort. The Spaniards replied viciously, killing 12 Amer-



THE FLAG OF CAVITE CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS

icans and wounding 39, some of whom afterward died. When the city surrendered our troops continued their advance toward the city. At night, Manila was fully occupied by our forces. The defiant Captain-General Augustin had made haste to flee on an accommodating German cruiser, first turning over his command to General Jaudenes. The Spaniards surrendered with the honors of war, the officers retaining their side arms. When General Merritt landed he was escorted by an Oregon company, a company from the same state receiving the surrender, while still another policed the city that night. Nearly 7,000 Spanish soldiers gave up their arms, consisting chiefly of Mauser rifles. The stands of arms taken numbered 12,000, while the rounds of ammunition ran into the millions. Thus Admiral Dewey opened the war with one of the most brilliant victories and closed it with a second, without the loss of a man in either. The only casualties on the American side were the slight losses of the army.

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

Raising
of the
Stars
and
Stripes

Comple-
tion of
the Sur-
render

General Merritt issued a proclamation announcing a military gov-

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A WORLD
POWERGeneral
Merritt's
Procla-
mation

ernment for Manila. He declared further that the Americans had not come to wage war on the people, but would protect them in their personal and religious rights. Until further notice, while the island of Luzon would receive a military occupation, all laws relating to personal rights, local societies, and crime, unless they conflicted with the necessary military laws, would continue in force. Manila only was surrendered, and a message from Washington announcing a suspension of hostilities reached General Merritt on the afternoon of August 16.

From the moment Admiral Dewey hoisted his flag over the Philippines, the sun never set on American territory. When this historical event took place, the sun rose in Maine before it set in the islands, the day then being about fourteen hours long, with the difference in the time a little over twelve hours. On December 21, the sun sets in the Philippines before it rises in Maine. Taking into account the dawn preceding the appearance of the sun, and the twilight following its setting, the above statement is fully warranted.



Iron Suspension Bridge
over
Pasig River Manila.



Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba

CHAPTER XVIII

PEACE WITH SPAIN

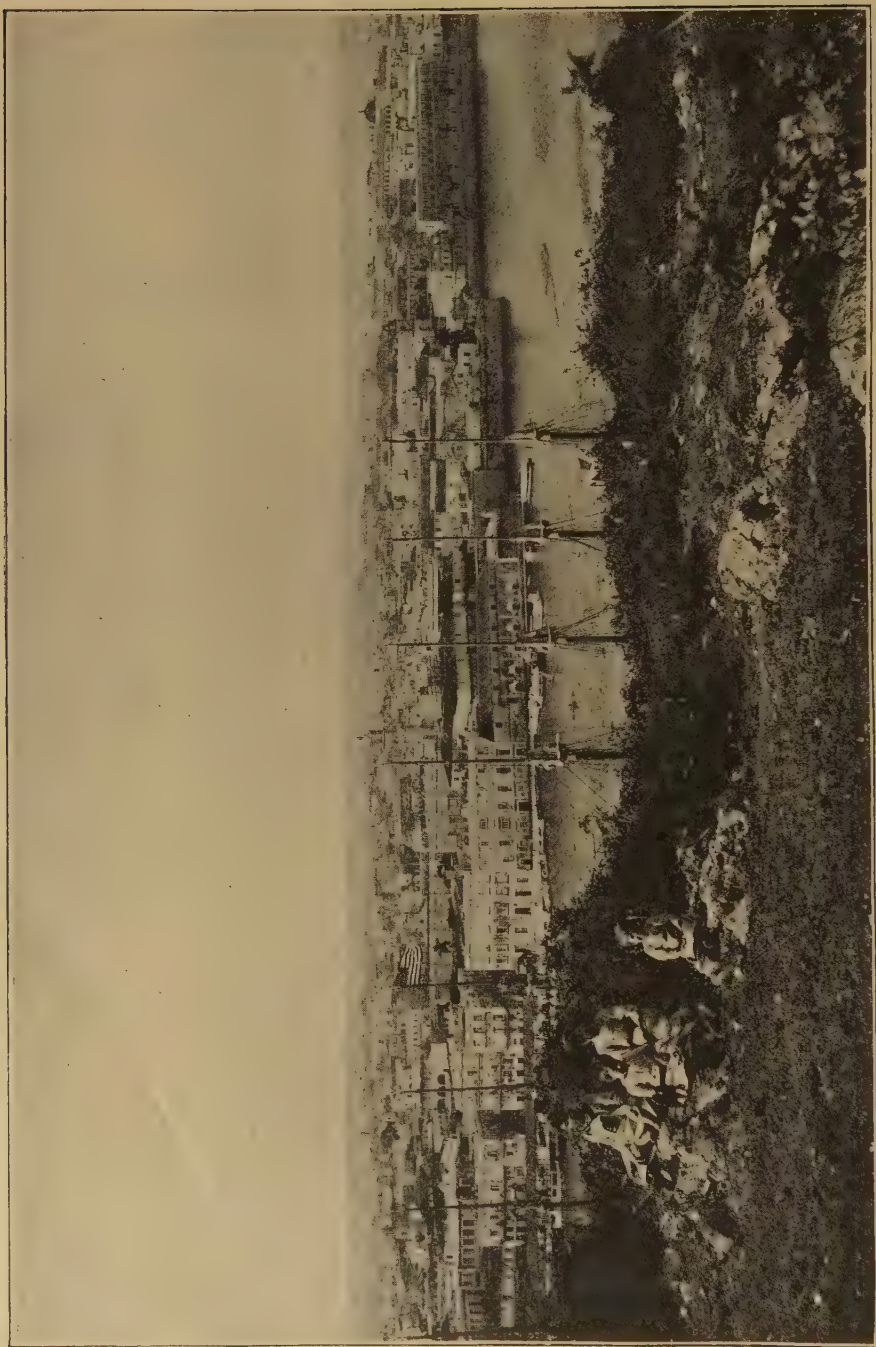
[*Author's Note:* It was once remarked by Sidney Smith that it required a surgical operation to open the way for the entrance of a joke into a Scotsman's brain. Defeat after defeat was necessary to convince Spain that no harebrained scheme of her own Sancho Panza was more grotesque than the attempt of that country to measure her strength with our own; yet she struggled on after the destruction of her fleets, the capture of her cities, and the crushing of her armies. She clung blindly to hope, even while an invincible armament was making ready to desolate her cities on the Mediterranean coast. But a glimmer of common sense came at last, and the proud nation meekly asked her mighty conqueror upon what terms the boon of peace could be secured. The answer was straightforward, accompanied by the notice that the United States would tolerate no haggling, and that Spain's policy of "manana" would not avail when dealing with us. The great North American nation has always been magnanimous in dealing with the defeated, and Spain probably fared far better at her hands than would have been the case had she been compelled to bow her neck to the yoke of some European master. Our authorities are the official actions of the two governments, and the current records of the momentous events.]



Commodore Beley's Birthplace
Frederick City, Maryland

THE end was not only inevitable, but close at hand. The pace set by the United States forces was one that kills. Spain was crumbling to fragments under the terrific blows that descended upon her, and the longer she kept up the farce of resistance the deeper would be her humiliation and the more crushing her penalty.

Those at the head of affairs in Spain could not fail to see the truth, but they had to face a grave peril at home. Carlos, the pretender to the throne, announced his intention of assailing the government, if peace were made upon the condition of surrendering any part of the Spanish possessions, when in point of



HAVANA, CUBA (FROM ACROSS THE BAY)

fact the United States would not listen to a proposition for peace upon any other terms.

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And so the defeats went on for a while longer, while the air throbbed with rumors of peace which for a time proved to be nothing but rumors. Captain-General Augustin was ordered to hold fast to Manila, with the hope that the city would still be Spanish after the fighting was over; and it was declared that since Porto Rico had nothing to do with the war, it was without justification for this country to make claim to that island; but, as has been shown, General Augustin fled from Manila before the surrender.

The situation for Spain became so critical that about the middle of July her authorities decided to make overtures looking to peace. A delicate question of procedure had to be settled, namely, how and by whom Spain would transmit the expression of her wish. While hostilities were going on, she could not appeal directly to the United States, while, in acting through a foreign intermediary, she had to be careful to avoid anything suggesting foreign intervention, which our government would not tolerate.

A Delicate
Question

France, having been intrusted with Spanish interests in the United States, was decided upon as the medium, provided such offices were acceptable to our government. Assurances were given that the plan was agreeable, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, so notified M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, whereupon the Madrid Cabinet transmitted to the latter the message which it desired forwarded to Washington. M. Delcasse sent it to M. Cambon with orders to submit it to the President.

M. Cam-
bon the
Agent of
Spain

The question was, in substance, whether the United States was willing to consider proposals for ending the war and arranging terms of peace. The matter was submitted to President McKinley by the French ambassador on the afternoon of July 30, 1898. The answer was made that as a basis for peace negotiations, Spain must first withdraw completely and absolutely her troops and her sovereignty from the Western hemisphere, and Cuba and Porto Rico must be voluntarily evacuated, unassisted by the United States; and that Manila must be surrendered to the American forces. This accomplished, we should be ready to make known our policy regarding Spain's possessions in the East.

The traditional course of Spain was to haggle; but she knew the character of the people with whom she was dealing, and understood

Spain's
Accept-
ance



From the Original Drawing by J. Steeple Davis

SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL AT WASHINGTON

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that her choice was between accepting our terms or having the war go on with the certainty that the conditions ultimately imposed upon her would be more severe. So it was that she accepted our terms without reservation.

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The notice of this acceptance was made to President McKinley by the French ambassador on the afternoon of August 9. There was necessarily a good deal of preliminary work, but the signing of the protocol, and the declaration that war no longer existed between the United States and Spain, took place at 4:23 o'clock on the afternoon of August 12, 1898. Secretary Day and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing Spain, affixed their signatures to duplicate copies of a protocol establishing a basis upon which the two countries, acting through their respective commissioners, could negotiate terms of peace.



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M. JULES CAMBON

French Ambassador to the United States

Directly after executing the protocol, President McKinley signed a proclamation, declaring the existence of an armistice, and, pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were immediately sent to General Miles in Porto Rico, to General Shafter in Cuba, to General Merritt in the Philippines, to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Watson at Guantanamo, to cease hostilities; and to Admiral Howell at Key West, in command of the blockading fleet, to raise the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The orders also included the release of the port of Manila from the blockade that had been maintained since May 1. Copies of the proclamation were forwarded to our ambassadors and minis-

A Presidential
Proclamation



GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA

ters in South America, and notification of the signing of the protocol was sent to all other diplomatic representatives of the United States.

President McKinley, like all soldiers who know the horrors of war, was immeasurably gratified that the conflict with Spain had been brought to an end. The cause which led to intervention in Cuba had triumphed and one of the burning wrongs of the nineteenth century had been righted by the chivalric vigor of the young Republic of the West, which demonstrated to the Old World that a nation, no less

PERIOD VIII

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A WORLD
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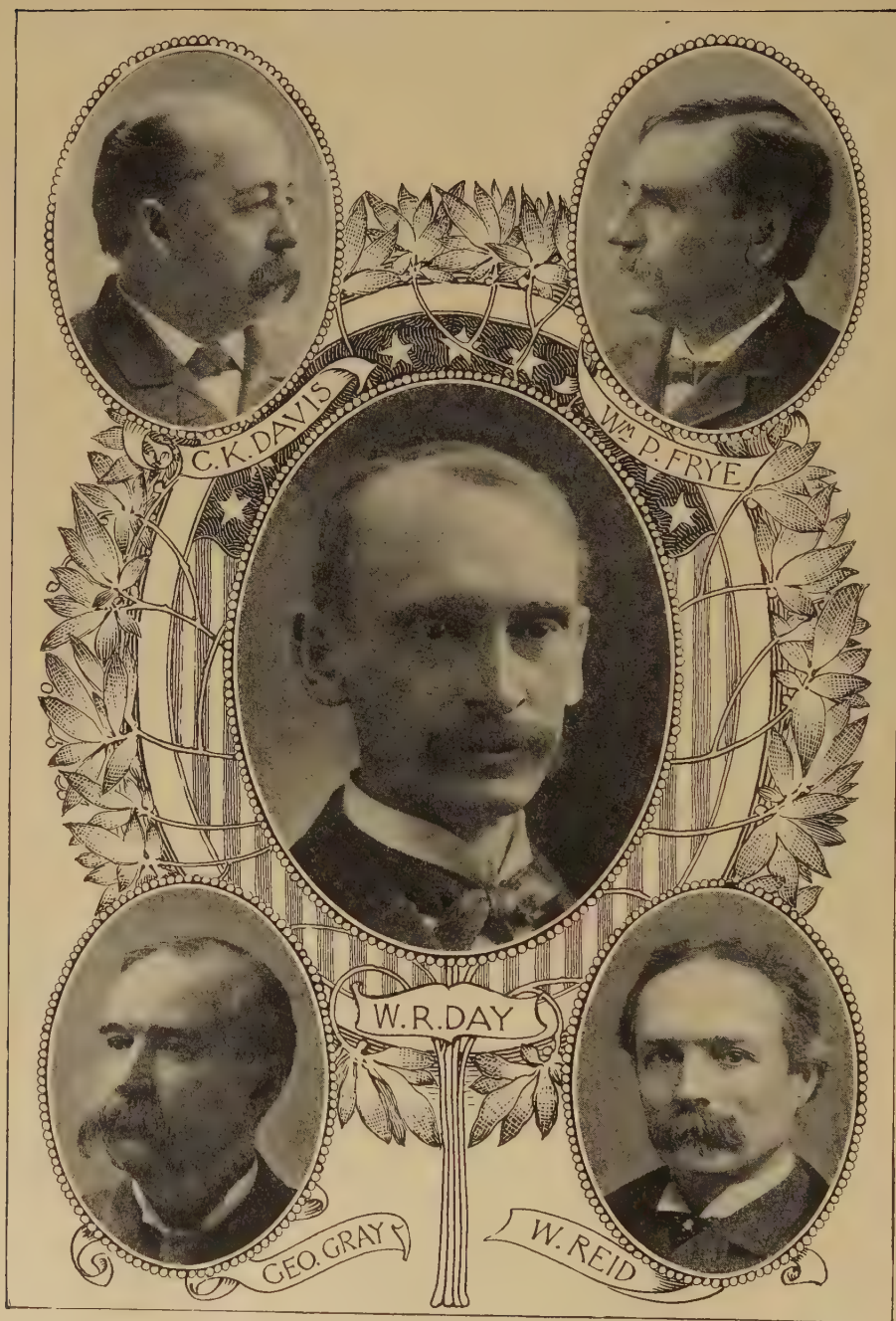
NAVAL CRANE AT HAVANA

than an individual, may possess a conscience that impels it to do right for the simple reason that it *is* right.

The members of the Peace Commission appointed by the President to meet the Spanish members in Paris were: William R. Day of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, William P. Frye of Maine, George Gray, United States senators; and Whitelaw Reid of New York, editor of the *New York Tribune*. Former Assistant Secretary of State J. B. Moore accompanied the commission when they sailed, September 17, as secretary and special counsel.

Members
of the
Peace
Commis-
sion

The Spanish commissioners, as announced September 15, were:



From the Original Design by J. A. Hughes
UNITED STATES PEACE COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS (OCTOBER 1, 1898)

Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate; Senor Abarzuza, Senor Villarrutia, the Spanish minister to Belgium, and General Cerero. The selection of the fifth member was left to Senor Montero Rios.

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—
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The Peace Commissioners met in Paris, but, as usual, the Spaniards haggled. They followed their rule of demanding that which they knew there was no possibility of obtaining, but the administration having fixed upon a definite, straightforward policy, our commis-



LA FUERZA, HAVANA, ERECTED 1573

sioners refused to yield a point. The Spaniards were offered \$20,000,000 for money spent or debts incurred in the betterment of the Philippines, together with free entry of Spanish goods for ten years. Spain refused at first to cede the islands, at any rate without a much larger indemnity, and hoped for the moral support of some or all of the European Powers; but not a shadow of such support was given, and, no choice being left, the terms, on November 28, were accepted.

Terms of
Treaty
Accepted

The next step was to lay the treaty before the United States Senate, where it met with violent opposition. It cannot be denied that a strong feeling arose in many quarters against the so-called policy of "expansion", and for some time it looked as if the treaty



GENERAL VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOR, JAMAICA

must fail. A vote, however, was reached, February 6, 1899, when the treaty received the support of three more than the necessary two-thirds.

By the terms of the treaty, Spain renounced all right to sovereignty over Cuba; ceded the island of Porto Rico to the United States, and the islands then under her control in the West Indies, and the Isle of Guam in the archipelago of Marianas or Ladrões.

The archipelago known as the Philippines was also ceded, the United States agreeing to pay Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, within three months after the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The United States agreed, during the term of ten years counting from the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty, to admit to the ports of the Philippine islands Spanish ships and merchandise under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States.

The United States agreed, upon the signing of the treaty, to transport to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers made prisoners of war in the Philippines, and to return their arms to them. Spain was to evacuate the Philippines and Guam, on conditions similar to those agreed upon for the evacuation of Porto Rico and the other West India islands, the terms for the evacuation of the Philippines and Guam to be fixed by both governments. All prisoners of war, as relating to Cuba and the Philippines, were to be released by both governments, and the United States was to secure the release of all prisoners in the power of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines, each government to transport to their homes the prisoners thus released.

All claims to national and private indemnity, arising from the beginning of the last insurrection in Cuba, anterior to the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty, were mutually renounced.

In Cuba and in the other islands, Spain ceded all the property belonging to the Crown to the United States, the rights of the peaceful possessor of such property or goods not to be affected.

Spanish subjects, dwelling in the territory whose sovereignty Spain renounced or ceded, were fully guaranteed in all their rights, and they could retain their nationality by filing in a registry office, within a year after the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty, a declaration of their intentions. Failing to do this, they were to be considered as renouncing their nationality. Religious freedom

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER

Terms
of the
Treaty

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
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and political and civil rights were fully guaranteed. Civil and criminal actions, pending at the time of the interchange of ratifications of the treaty, were to continue under Spanish jurisdiction until sentence was pronounced, but the execution of such sentence was to be



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, U. S. A.

intrusted to competent authority of the place where the action arose.

American
Magna-
nimity

Literary, artistic, and industrial rights in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and other ceded territories were fully preserved, and such works as were not dangerous to public order were allowed to enter free of duty for a period of ten years, and the free entry of Spanish ships and goods for the same period was conceded to Spain,

though either government might repudiate this article of the treaty on six months' notice.

The obligation accepted by the United States as regards Cuba was limited to the period of the occupation of the island by our government.

On March 17, 1899, the Queen Regent of Spain signed the ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States, and our government was notified of the fact the same day by M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States. Three days later, M. Cambon was appointed by the Spanish government to exchange the ratifications with our government. Diplomatic relations were resumed between the two countries, which became as friendly nominally as before the brief but terrific war between them.

It is worth noting that on March 20, 1899, the United States cruiser *Raleigh*, at Gibraltar, ran up the Spanish flag, whereupon Admiral Camara, of the Spanish squadron, hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The honor of the first salute to the Spaniards, after the close of the war, therefore, belong to the *Raleigh*, one of the hardest fighters at Manila, and the prompt return of the courtesy by the Spanish admiral attested the new and happy relations existing between the United States and Spain.

The withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba took place on the last day of 1898, as previously agreed upon, and the Stars and Stripes was raised over Havana at noon on the following day. The change of sovereignty in Porto Rico was made without friction, but there was considerable violence in Havana during the early part of the year. The firm course of General Brooke, military governor of Cuba, however, soon restored order. On April 4, the Cuban Assembly voted to dissolve, disband the army, and accept the \$3,000,000 offered by our government as a loan for payment of the Cuban troops.

The whole country was pleased when, on March 3, 1899, President McKinley nominated Rear-Admiral George Dewey to be Admiral in the navy from March 2, 1899. The nomination was at once unanimously confirmed.

The official end of the war between Spain and the United States was reached on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, 1899, when ratifications of the treaty of Paris were exchanged in President McKinley's office at the White House, Secretary Hay acting for the United States, and Ambassador Cambon, of France, for Spain. At the

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A WORLD
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Ratifica-
tion
Signed
by Queen
Regent

Evacua-
tion of
Cuba and
Porto
Rico

Official
End
of the
War
with
Spain



THE LANDING OF TROOPS AT CIENFUEGOS

close of the proceedings, the President signed a proclamation announcing to the world the termination of the Spanish-American War.

War is always expensive. From the Declaration of Independence up to the end of the war with Spain we had spent \$8,000,000,000

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GENERAL NELSON A. MILES

and had lost more than 1,000,000 men in the wars in which we had been engaged. The Revolution cost \$135,193,000; the War of 1812, \$109,000,000. The cost to the North and South for the Civil War was \$7,400,000,000, of which the Confederacy expended \$2,400,000,000. The war for the Union was one of the most expensive of

Prodi-
gious
Cost of
War



THE BOARD OF NAVAL STRATEGY

From the Original Drawing by J. S. Davis

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modern times. In the Franco-Prussian War the two nations expended about \$4,100,000,000; the cost of the Russo-Turkish War was for both countries about \$500,000,000; while the Chino-Japanese War cost the two nations \$200,000,000.

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A WORLD
POWER
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It has been said that if every man, woman, and child now living on this planet were massed together on a vast plain, and by their side were ranged all the dead who have perished in war, the two gatherings would about equal each other. In other words, if every living human being were blotted out of existence today, the loss would be no greater than that which has been caused by the weapons of the soldier.

An
Appall-
ing
Truth

Bearing these almost inconceivable statistics in mind, and recalling the great battles of the Civil War, and especially the appalling upheaval of the European nations in 1914, our conflict with Spain amounted to scarcely a skirmish. The total losses during the continuance of hostilities were less than those of many second and third rate battles between 1861 and 1865. In order to provide funds for the prosecution of the war, Congress passed a bill, which was signed by President McKinley, June 13, calling for subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000,000 of bonds paying three per cent interest. Secretary Gage and the New York bankers did not believe the small investors would absorb the loan, the announcement having been made that no allotments would be made on subscriptions in excess of \$5,000. The newspapers insisted that the small investors would oversubscribe, and the newspapers proved to be right in their prophecy. The subscriptions for \$5,000 and less aggregated a great deal more than \$200,000,000. Had the government asked for \$2,000,000,000, the people of the United States would have made haste to oversubscribe the amount.

A
Popular
Loan

The war with Spain was merely an episode in our national existence. After Admiral Dewey "set the pace", there was hardly a child of intelligent years in the country who did not see the inevitable end. Trade suffered no interruption, and certain kinds of business, because of the war, were stirred into greater activity.

At this time there was a partial reorganization of both the American and Spanish Cabinets. Postmaster-General Gary found his health unequal to the demands upon it, and retired, to be succeeded by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, nominated April 21. Previous to this (January 25) John W. Griggs, governor of New Jersey, had been

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERCabinet
Changes

confirmed as Attorney-General, succeeding Attorney-General McKenna, appointed associate justice of the supreme court.

John Sherman, when made Secretary of State, was beginning to show signs of failing health and vigor. These did not improve, and the Assistant Secretary, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, assumed the every-day management of the Department of State. The work was so increased by the outbreak of the war that Mr. Sherman withdrew and was succeeded (April 26) by Judge Day, with John B. Moore, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State. Upon the resignation of Judge Day to act as a member of the Peace Commission, John Hay, formerly ambassador to England, succeeded him as Secretary of State, being sworn into office September 30, 1898. Previous to this date (May 9) Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts was nominated as the successor of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who resigned to organize the "Rough Riders", the organization whose brilliant and effective services in the war with Spain have been fully set forth in the preceding pages.



Harbor
of
Honolulu





CHAPTER XIX

THE STORY OF HAWAII

[*Author's Note:* The story of the expansion of the territory of the United States would make a very interesting book. The territorial lines advanced gradually across the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, went northward on the continent into the arctic regions, covered a strip on the isthmus to the far south, reached into the West India islands, covered the Philippine archipelago in the Orient, and planted the Stars and Stripes over the Hawaiian islands in the Pacific Ocean.

This chapter covers the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. It takes us among new and unaccustomed scenes and strange peoples, and illustrates once more the glad welcome that greets the protecting arm of the Great Republic whenever it is reached forth for the protection and elevation of a struggling people.

The romance and glamor and picturesque beauty of the Hawaiian group of islands have inspired the pen of the author and the brush of the painter, and provided great libraries of literature and art to tempt and entertain the reader and student.]



THE location of the twelve islands composing the Hawaiian group lying in the Pacific, to the southwest of California, early attracted the attention of navigators. The field was a promising one for missionaries, who visited the islands during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and did a beneficent work for civilization and Christianity. In Hawaii the sons of the early missionaries seized the most valuable portions of the semi-tropical islands, and divided the principal offices among themselves. The royal native family retained rule, but were so shorn of power that their reign was merely nominal.

In 1849 Hawaii and the United States made a treaty of commerce and for the extradition of criminals, and a reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1875. This gave a prodigious impulse to the sugar industry, which was virtually in the hands of foreigners. In 1891 Congress further confirmed treaty rights, and the natives saw that the islands had become the ripe plum that was to be picked by foreigners.

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A WORLD
POWER
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David Kalakaua, born in 1836, became king of Hawaii in 1874, his elevation to that office being due to the aid of American and English ships. He had little ability, and preferred the grosser pleasures of life to the good of his subjects. He was soured and resentful at sight of the greed of the foreigners, and encouraged the cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians", which the native members of the legislature raised. The people who controlled the king were reactionists, but in 1887 the progressists, by a vigorous movement,



PALM TREES, QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, HONOLULU

compelled the king to sign a new constitution, which left him hardly a shred of authority. The right of suffrage was given to the white residents, and closer relations were established with the United States, to whom Pearl Harbor, in Oahu, was ceded, our country thus securing one of the best naval stations in the Pacific.

In 1891 Kalakaua died in San Francisco, while engaged in negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. His sister Liliuokalani, two years younger, thereupon became queen. She was a coarse, revengeful woman, and was a striking illustration of the absurdity of committing the destinies of a nation to any man or woman solely because of being "born to the purple". She shared the resentment of her people, and found the position of a monarch only in name intolerable. Like an Indian chief plotting for revenge, she bided her time, which came, as she believed, in January, 1893,

Liliu-
kalani

when there was an angry split in the leading party. She called the legislature together and proposed a new constitution, which took the right of voting from the whites, and gave back to the crown the many privileges taken from it. Her course was so radical that her friends were fearful of the consequences, and induced her to modify her scheme, which she did by declaring that all changes in the fundamental law would be made in accordance with the method provided in the old constitution.

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A WORLD
POWER
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THE KING'S RESIDENCE AT WAIKIKI, HONOLULU

This did not lessen the alarm of the white residents in the island, who had little faith in her promises, which she would not hesitate to break if self-interest could be aided thereby. Many believed that a massacre was among the probabilities. The United States man-of-war *Boston* was lying in the harbor of Honolulu, and the American residents appealed to her commander for protection. He promptly responded—indeed, so promptly that he precipitated the very trouble that was feared, and gave cause for many of the complaints made by the royal party. American troops were landed, the queen's minister of foreign affairs and the governor of the island vigorously protesting, with the assurance that not the slightest political change would be made except in accord with the spirit and letter of the old constitution. Nevertheless, the citizens and residents of the islands organized, declared the monarchy at an end,

A Pro-
visional
Govern-
ment
Estab-
lished

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A WORLD
POWER
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and a provisional government was established until terms of union with the United States should be agreed upon.

This was decisive work, but it was followed by that which was still more so. On the 1st of February, 1894, the government formally placed itself under the protectorate of the United States, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the government building by a force of marines. The American minister Stevens was delighted over the facile manner in which he believed Hawaii was to become



THE KING'S NEW PALACE, HONOLULU

a part of the United States, where the sentiment was strongly in favor of its annexation.

Steps
Toward
Annex-
ation

President Harrison authorized the presence on the island of such force as might be needed to protect the lives and property of the Americans there, but he disavowed the protectorate. Matters, however, remained unchanged, while the sentiment in favor of annexing the islands rapidly grew in the United States. It did not take long to frame a treaty acceptable to President Harrison. By its terms, the government of Hawaii remained as it was, the supreme power being vested in a commissioner of the United States, who could veto any of the acts of the local government. The public debt of \$4,000,000 was to be assumed by the United States, which country was to pension Liliuokalani at the rate of \$20,000 a year and pay her daughter \$150,000. President Harrison recommended the ratifica-

tion of the treaty, and expressed the fear that delay upon our part would result in some other power securing the islands.

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
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Thus matters stood on the 4th of March, 1893, when President Cleveland came into office. His sentiments were exactly the reverse



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI

of those of his predecessor. He did not believe that there would have been any revolution in Hawaii except for the landing of the marines from the *Boston*, and he would have been glad to replace the deposed queen upon the throne of her country. He withdrew the treaty from the Senate, and sent James H. Blount, of Georgia,

Cleveland's
Change
of Policy

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A WORLD
POWER

as a special commissioner to Hawaii, with full authority to make investigation of its relations with our government. Well aware of the President's sentiments, Commissioner Blount, on the 1st of April, ordered the American flag hauled down, and formally terminated the protectorate. In the following month, Minister Stevens was recalled and succeeded by Mr. Blount as minister plenipotentiary.

But brief as had been the existence of the protectorate, it gave the provisional government a good chance to establish its strength.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, HONOLULU

Energy, tact, and wisdom were displayed. A force of more than a thousand men were armed and drilled, malcontents overawed, treasonable utterances suppressed, while the old alien and sedition laws of our country were improved by an enactment of a fine of \$100 and an imprisonment for thirty days upon anyone speaking against the provisional government.

Convinced that the queen should be restored, President Cleveland sent Albert S. Willis thither for the purpose of taking such steps as he could looking to such restoration. The movement would have succeeded, but for the brutal stubbornness of Liliuokalani herself. She was determined to have the lives of the leaders who had conspired against her, and to banish their families. This was more than could be conceded, and at the same time the Dole government

Stub-
bornness
of Liliu-
okalani

curtly refused to comply with Minister Willis' request to relinquish its authority to the queen.

President Cleveland now found himself faced by an insurmountable wall, for he could not use force without the sanction of Congress, which from the first was hotly opposed to his course in Hawaiian affairs. Meanwhile, the provisional government proved its right to live by summarily suppressing a rebellion, and, after imposing

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

HAWAIIAN HOTEL, HONOLULU

severe penalties upon the rebels, relaxed its harshness and showed mercy towards them. The queen, having been arrested, solemnly renounced for herself and heirs all claim to the throne, urging her subjects to do the same, and declared her allegiance to the republic.

Minister Willis was compelled to say that the provisional government and its supporters included the most progressive, intelligent, and patriotic people on the island; that the government was liberal, impartial, secure, just to all, and that it was wisely administered, and the Americans had been ignored to the preferment of other nationalities. Thus the matter was left for the time with more stirring events soon to follow.

Liliuoka-
lani's
Avowal of
Alle-
giance

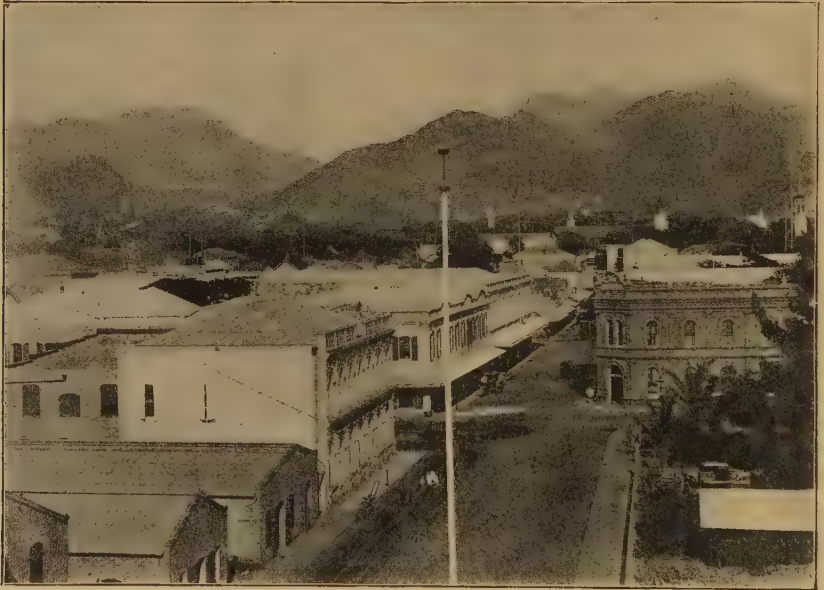
The war with Spain emphasized two important needs of this

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A WORLD
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Two
Important
Needs

country. The first was the completion of an isthmian canal. Had there been such a canal, the *Oregon*, instead of making the long, expensive, and dangerous voyage from San Francisco by way of Magellan Straits to Cuban waters, could have shortened it by one-half, and communication between the Atlantic and Pacific seabords would have been made quick and easy.

An equally urgent need was the possession of the Hawaiian



MAIN STREET, HONOLULU (LOOKING TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS)

islands. Had these been acquired five years previous, when President Cleveland withdrew from the Senate the treaty of annexation, a cable would have been laid and Admiral Dewey would have had a base of supplies in the Pacific, with communication to our shores, and Honolulu would have been a great naval outpost, easily defended and invaluable to us.

Resolu-
tion
for the
Annexa-
tion of
Hawaii

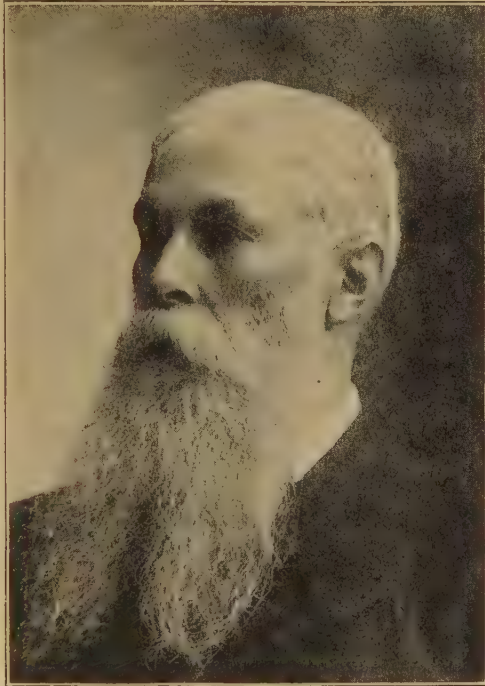
Hardly had the news of Dewey's overwhelming victory reached the United States when Representative Newlands introduced into the House a resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. President Dole showed the eagerness of himself and his fellow-citizens for the completion of this step by offering to transfer the islands to our country for the purposes of our war with Spain. A position of

neutrality would have been onerous to us, for Hawaii was the only practicable stopping-place for our expeditions on their long voyages from San Francisco to the Philippines.

The proposal for annexation developed a strong opposition in the Senate, but the final result was inevitable from the beginning. The final vote on the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was taken on July 6, 1898, and the proposal was carried by 42 to 21.

On the evening of July 7, President McKinley signed the official copy of the resolutions, and thus was completed the annexation of the islands to the United States. The assumption of their formal possession was deferred until the Hawaiian legislature ratified the resolutions.

The news of Hawaii's annexation to the United States, July 6, 1898, was taken to Honolulu by the *Coptic*, and caused wild rejoicing through the islands. Cannon were fired, flags displayed everywhere, while shouts and hurrahs filled the air. A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the executive building grounds, and the fire and factory whistles added to the din, while President Dole, his face radiant with delight, was congratulated on every hand. In their enthusiasm, the happy multitude made repeated calls for Dr. John S. McGrew, known as "The Father of Annexation". For more than twenty years under the monarchy he had raised the Stars and Stripes over his house every morning. In response, he took the baton from the leader of the band and led while it played "The Star-Spangled Banner".



SANFORD B. DOLE
Last President of the Hawaiian Republic

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
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The
Resolu-
tion
Passed

Hawaii's
Admis-
sion to
the
Union



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From the Original Drawing by J. Steeple Davis

RAISING THE FLAG AT HONOLULU

On August 12, the Hawaiian flag was lowered at Honolulu, amid the roar of saluting cannon, and the flag of the United States was raised in its place. The great republic had absorbed the lesser, and another step had been taken by the lordly Anglo-Saxon in the march of universal empire. The national anthem, "Hawaii Ponoï", was played for the last time, and to the native Hawaiians the proceedings were more in the nature of funeral ceremonies than of rejoicing, for they marked the death of the little Pacific republic,

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER
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HAWAIIAN NATIVES EATING POI

that had attained its position through great trial and tribulation.

Congress passed a bill creating Hawaii a territory, and the act was approved April 30, 1900. The new territorial government came into official existence at Honolulu, June 14, 1900.

It is an impressive fact that so-called civilization had proved a curse to Hawaii, as it proved to be in many similar instances. When Captain Cook discovered the islands, in 1778, they contained a native population of about 200,000. In the course of the following century, five-sixths of this number disappeared, and there were then more each of Japanese and Chinese than of Hawaiians. In 1897, the American population was less than three per cent of the whole. Following the annexation of the islands, however, this ratio has steadily risen, as it will doubtless continue to do.

Blight of
Civiliza-
tion

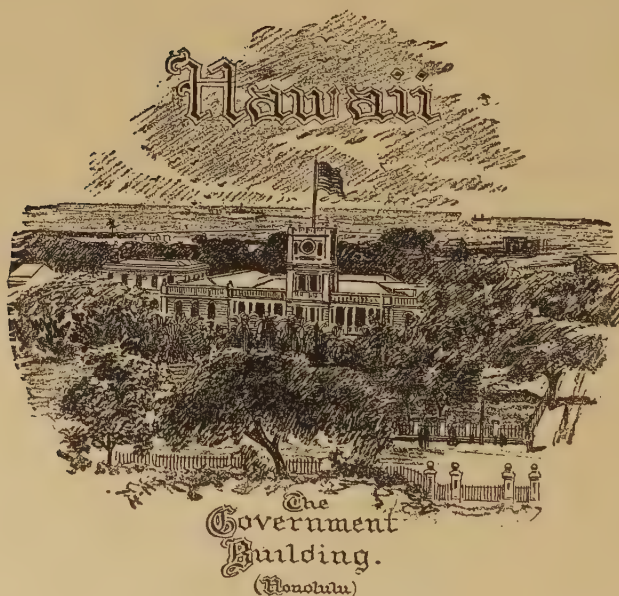
PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERCensus
of 1897

The census of 1897 showed the total population to be 109,020, divided as follows: Hawaiians, 31,019; mixed Hawaiians, 8,485; Japanese, 24,407; Chinese, 21,616; Portuguese, 15,100; Americans, 3,086; British, 2,250; with the remainder consisting mostly of Germans, French, Norwegians, and South Sea Islanders.

Census
of 1900

The first census by the United States was taken in 1900, with the following results: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Nihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504; total, 154,001. The same census showed that Honolulu contained 39,306 persons. In 1896, there were 26,362 Roman Catholics; 23,773 Protestants; 44,306 Buddhists; 4,886 Mormons, etc., with about 10,000 not classified.





American National

Red Cross Relief Ship



CHAPTER XX

CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

[*Author's Note:* This chapter records some of the more notable events marking the close of President McKinley's first administration, and the closing years of the nineteenth century. Again is the student of history impressed with the striking difference between this and previous periods, say one hundred years earlier. Events multiply and crowd the record. Many interesting details must be omitted, and scenes must be shifted over wide areas. Yet through the complex panorama one clearly perceives the steady advance of our nation, and finds many a significant foreshadowing of its great mission and service to the world which are to develop as its destiny unfolds.

The vast volume of the current literature of the day furnishes to the reader a wide and interesting field of research.]



MERCY and its blessed works always follow on the heels of cruelty, suffering and war. The American National Red Cross, incorporated under the laws of the United States for the District of Columbia, was the recognized local branch in this country of the great international association, which was accepted by twelve of the leading powers of the world, and of which the International Committee of Berne was the head. Its merciful work was accomplished through the express neutralization of its individual workers by the military and naval authorities, and the issuance to them of the stipulated armlet bearing the sign of the Red Cross. Besides its individual agents in the field, the society was always ready to co-operate in the equipment and supply of ambulances and medical stores, drawing for its resources on the benevolence of the community, and systematizing effort and aid throughout the country by the various

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
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local committees which it had organized. Our government, in the latter part of May, 1898, recognized the American National Red Cross as the Civil Central American Committee in correspondence



CLARA BARTON, HEAD OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

with the International Committee for the relief of the wounded in war.

The way being thus opened for the women of the country to aid in the work of mercy, their labors began at once and were pushed with-

out lagging to the close of the Spanish-American War. Thousands of dollars were gathered from all parts of the country, every possible provision was made for the sufferers, and many more lives would have been saved but for the gross mismanagement in the War Department.

Clara Barton, whose beneficent work in India, in Armenia, at Johnstown, and in many other places where men, women, and children were stricken, had made her name blessed throughout the world, was a woman who, though she had reached the age of three-score and ten, was as active and keenly alert as one of half her years, and she was called back from the Old World to take charge of that which awaited her in the New. She was at the head of the Red Cross organization in this country, and was engaged, with her amazing clearness of judgment and business skill, in administering to the relief of the perishing reconcentrados in Cuba, when it became necessary for her to turn her attention to the sick and wounded of the contending forces. The Red Cross ship, *State of Texas*, three days after the landing of troops began in Cuba, steamed in among the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago harbor. Miss Barton, through George Kennan, vice-president of the Red Cross, communicated with Admiral Sampson, Mr. Kennan boarding the flagship, bearing Clara Barton's compliments, and reporting the arrival of the *State of Texas*.

Since no landing of supplies could be made at Santiago until the American forces were in possession, the admiral advised the Red Cross ship to go to the good harbor of Guantanamo Bay, forty miles farther east, where Commander McCalla would be able to open communication with the Cubans and to land supplies for the refugees. Great courtesy was shown to the Red Cross people there as elsewhere, and Commander McCalla asked that the *State of Texas* might be anchored near the *Marblehead*, placed his steam launch at the disposal of Clara Barton and her staff, and put himself wholly at their service.

Word coming that the Red Cross help was needed at Siboney, one of the two points at which troops had been landed, the steamer hurried thither, where there were two hospitals, Cuban and American. Assistance was given in the most intelligent manner, and was received with fervent gratitude. The work thus opened was carried through, as has been stated, to the end, often in the face of opposition

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERBenefi-
cent
Work of
Clara
BartonRed Cross
Work at
Siboney

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
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Work
of the
Catholic
Church

from the surgeon-general of our army, but without faltering or failing.

At the time of the gigantic European War of 1914, Clara Barton had passed to her reward, but her organization grew into a magnitude of proportions, personnel, financial strength, equipment, activity, and usefulness, of which perhaps she had never dreamed.

Justice demands that recognition should be given to the work of the Catholic church, which was among the foremost in ministering to the sick, the wounded, and the dying. Centuries ago, her priests braved the storm, the arctic cold, the smothering heat, thirst, and starvation in the depths of the American wilderness, where many unflinchingly suffered torture, martyrdom, and death at the hands of the fierce red men whom they sought to win from their savage ways. No danger, loathsome disease, or physical distress could chill the devotion of the gentle sisters in the war with Spain, where their work was but a repetition of that done in the Mexican and Civil wars.

"I am a Protestant," said a tottering, husky-voiced veteran from Santiago, "and I never went much on the Catholics; but let a soldier be riddled with Mauser bullets as I was, and then turn into a flaming furnace of fever, and made as crazy as a loon, yelling all the time for death to come to his relief; let him see one of those sweet, gentle faces bending over him, and feel her cool hand on his blistering forehead; let her raise his head when he is too weak to raise it himself, and hold the ice-water to his parched lips; give him medicine all through the long, dismal night hours, denying herself that he may have every delicacy, writing letters home for him, speaking hopeful, cheering words, and never once asking whether he is a Catholic or Protestant, but thinking only of his comfort; I say let a grizzled old sinner like me go through such an experience, and if he doesn't say those sisters are angels, it is because he doesn't know an angel when he sees one."

Metho-
dist
Tribute
to the
Catholic
Hospitals

We might fill pages with the history of the work of these noble men and women, but we close with a quotation from an article in the *Christian Advocate*, the leading Methodist journal of the country, written by Reverend W. T. Helms, a Protestant chaplain in the navy. Referring to the nurses at Key West, where he visited the Catholic hospitals, he says: "They were veritable angels of mercy in their ministrations to men who were in every degree of sickness and who were suffering from every sort of wound. And the men grew to love their sweet, smiling faces, and they wondered how human beings

could tread so gently, and how human hands could so softly brush away the cares from their fevered brows. Then their hands were ever ready to write long letters to the homes that could not otherwise have heard from husbands, fathers, and sons whose arms were weakened and whose nerves were unsettled. And they never complained of weariness, though sometimes their faces spoke of overwork in a slightly intensified pallor that came from long hours of watching that were frequently followed by additional hours of prayer. And they never apparently were dissatisfied, claiming that the pleasure of helping others for Christ's sake was in itself its own recompense."

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWER

On December 28, 1899, with solemn and impressive ceremonies, the remains of the sailors who went down with the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana were laid at rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The funeral train, bearing 151 coffins, was accompanied by an escort of fifteen sailors from the *Texas*, under command of Lieutenant Benham, U. S. N., and, without any military display, the coffins were loaded upon the army wagons sent from Fort Meyer to carry them to the cemetery. In each wagon were two coffins, with a large flag spread across the top.

Burial of
Victims
of the
"Maine"

The day was overcast and chilly, and there had been a slight fall of snow the night before. President McKinley was accompanied from the White House by Secretary Long and by Captain Sigsbee, of the *Texas*, who had been captain of the *Maine* at the time of her destruction. They were followed by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, and a detachment of bluejackets from the navy yard, under Lieutenant Gise, U. S. N., escorting the fifteen sailors of the *Texas* who had convoyed the bodies from Newport News to Arlington. A detachment of marines, under Lieutenant Bates, and one from the Marine Barracks, under Colonel Harrington, accompanied by the Marine Band and troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer, made a cordon around the graves. Among those on the stand were Assistant Secretary Allen, Commander Wainwright, Admiral Dewey, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Smith, General Miles, General Gilmore, Colonel Michie, and others.

Upon the arrival of the President the Marine Band began a dirge, and when the presidential party were seated, Chaplain Clark stepped forward to a little shelter near the graves and read the Episcopal burial service. Chaplain Chidwick, formerly of the *Maine*, then conducted the Catholic service, assisted by Fathers Holland and

Arrival
of the
President

PERIOD VIII Bonner. Three volleys were then fired by the marines, "taps"
A WORLD sounded and the crowd melted away.
POWER

Reci-
procity
with
France

A new convention with France, which allowed a wider application of the principles of reciprocity—then the only existing treaty affecting trade with an important commercial nation—was signed in Washington by Ambassador Cambon and Commissioner Kasson, July 24, 1899. This convention placed the products of the United States on the same basis in France as those of Great Britain and Germany, which had previously the advantage of lower rates on the majority of their exports. On July 22, President McKinley proclaimed a reciprocity convention with Portugal, which also secured a large reduction on many articles.

Republi-
can
Platform
of 1900

The presidential election of 1900 resembled that of 1896, in the fact that the real contest lay between the same leaders, and the result was a second Republican victory. The Republican convention met in Philadelphia on June 19, 20, and 21. The platform was adopted on the 20th, and the following day President McKinley was renominated. The second place on the ticket was given to Governor Theodore Roosevelt, in place of Garret A. Hobart, deceased. The platform declared in favor of gold as the single standard; commended the administration of President McKinley; denounced the Democratic party; called for the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business methods; condemned all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favored legislation that would restrain and prevent all such abuses. Protection and reciprocity were advocated, as well as a restriction of the immigration of cheap labor. The extension of educational facilities to children was specially recommended, and the enactment of legislation that would restore to the United States their former place among the ocean trade-carrying nations of the world. The Republican policy of civil service was commended; also movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country; the reclamation of the arid lands in the West, reserving the control of the distribution of water to the respective states and territories; and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. A reduction of war taxes was favored; the construction, ownership and control of an isthmian canal was earnestly commended; also the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries; the

reorganization of the consular system, and, finally, the course of the government in regard to the Philippines was warmly commended.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Kansas City, opening July 4. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was the nominee for President, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Previous to their nomination, the platform was adopted on July 5. It declared "Imperialism" the paramount issue, and strongly condemned the policy of the administration in the Philippines. The Porto Rico law was denounced; trusts were pronounced indefensible and intolerable, and unceasing warfare was proclaimed against private monopoly in every form. Amendments to the tariff laws were called for; the Dingley measure was condemned, and an enlargement of the Interstate Commerce law demanded, such as would enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations, and the public from unjust transportation rates.

Through the insistence of Mr. Bryan, and against the views of many prominent Democrats, the "free silver at 16 to 1" plank in the platform of 1896 was reaffirmed. Other points in the declaration of principles were the advocacy of the direct election of United States senators; opposition to "government by injunction"; favoring the creation of a Department of Labor; liberal pensions to the war veterans; the construction and control of an isthmian canal; condemnation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as well as the course of the Republicans in not admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to statehood. Home rule was favored for Alaska and Porto Rico. Another plank called for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West, and the continued exclusion of the Chinese. All alliance with England was denounced, and a demand made for the repeal of the war taxes.

PERIOD VIII
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A WORLD
POWER
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The
Demo-
cratic
Platform

Minor
Nomina-
tions

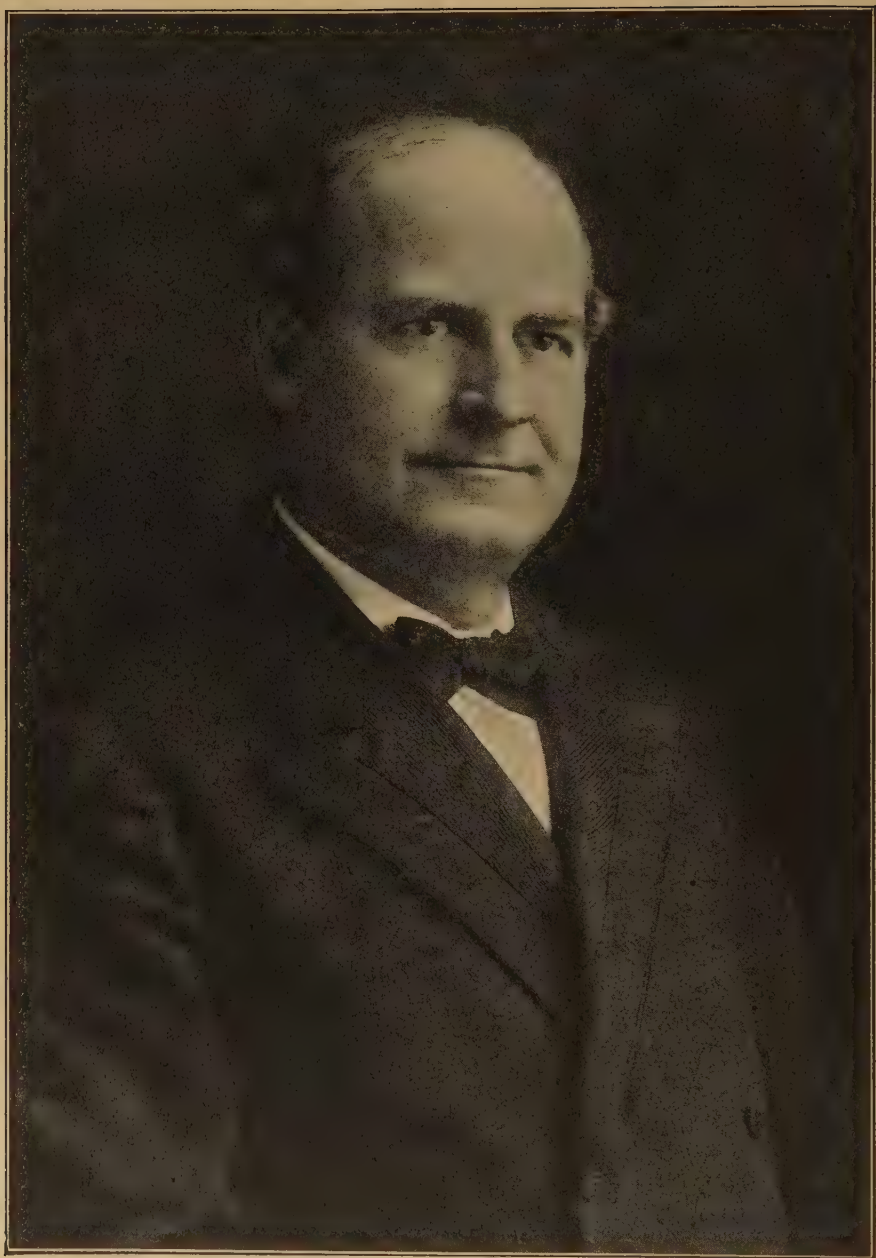
The other presidential nominations were as follows:

Silver Republicans—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Populists—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota. Mr. Towne subsequently withdrew in favor of Mr. Stevenson.

Middle-of-the-Road Populists—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

Prohibitionists—John G. Woolley, of Illinois, and Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Socialist Labor—Job Harriman, of California, and Max S. Hayes, of Ohio.

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—
A WORLD
POWER
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Social Democrats—Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, and Job Harriman, of California.

De Leon Socialists—Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, and Valentine Remmill, of Pennsylvania.

United Christians—Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, and John G. Woolley, of Illinois.

As already stated, the real struggle was between the Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Bryan threw the same energy into the campaign as before, and Mr. Roosevelt was no less aggressive for the ticket on which he was the second nominee. The canvass increased in warmth and vigor as election day approached, with the result of an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket, both in the Electoral College and the popular vote. Mr. McKinley received 292 electoral votes against 155 for Mr. Bryan, while his plurality in the popular vote amounted to the unprecedented aggregate of 877,600, exceeding that of 1896 by 274,096 votes.

A Strenuous
Campaign

An appalling calamity befell the city of Galveston, Texas, on the morning of Saturday, September 8, 1900, when, in the twinkling of an eye, as may be said, one-sixth of the population was killed, thousands of houses demolished, industries wrecked, and more than 15,000 of the citizens made destitute. It was a stupendous plunge from magnificent wealth to woeful penury. At midnight, September 7, Galveston, with the single exception of Providence, R. I., was the wealthiest city in the Union, according to population. A few hours later, it was the poorest.

The
Galveston
Horror

Galveston stood on the eastern end of a beautiful, low-lying island, some thirty miles long, and six or seven miles wide, but barely two miles in width where the city was built. It was the natural outlet of the trade of Texas, the chief seaport of the state, and had as tributary territory an immense area of the most productive section of the Union. The state contained 274,000 square miles and produced one-third of the cotton of the United States. The city had an extensive trade in grain, lumber, wood, live stock, petroleum, hides, and other products. In 1850, Texas, with a population of 250,000, was the twenty-seventh among the states. A half-century later, with an estimated population of 3,600,000, it had become the fifth, and was rapidly growing. It was claimed that it could support a

Rapid
Growth
of
Texas



THE GALVESTON HORROR—SCENE ON TWELFTH STREET AFTER THE STORM

population of 50,000,000 in comfort. Galveston was the nearest port to the grain belt of the trans-Mississippi region, and before the storm was the second grain-shipping port of the country. For the year ending August 31, 1900, the grain exports were valued at \$86,376,486, and the total foreign and coastwise business was \$219,646,442.

PERIOD VIII
A WORLD
POWER
—

Galveston had received warning more than once of its peril. The whole island was flooded in 1857, and the waters of the gulf and bay meeting, completely submerged the little town. Ten years later it was again inundated. Mechanic street, the principal business thoroughfare, contained six feet of water, but the city caught only the edge of the terrific storm of that year. In June and in September, 1871, it was overflowed, the waters of the latter storm coming from the gulf, and those of the former from the bay. There were destructive floods again in October, 1873, in September, 1875, and in December, 1877. The complete destruction of Galveston had been frequently predicted.

Galves-
ton's
Warnings

Early in the morning of September 8, 1900, it was known that a severe storm was brewing. It had swept with tremendous force over New Orleans and gathered fury as it careered down the Texas littoral. At midday the wind was almost a hurricane; a few hours later it became an unmistakable one. At six o'clock the full force of the tempest broke over the doomed city. Wind and waves joined in their awful work, and what one spared the other annihilated. It was wind and rain at first, and then from the depths of the gulf, with a roar that drowned the screaming gale, rushed a prodigious tidal wave, like that which, in 1755, buried the city of Lisbon. Coming from the east, it bore down upon the low, flat sea front with nothing to check or moderate its fury. Rolling over Galveston, where everything was in total darkness, all lights having been extinguished, it crushed the city like an avalanche.

Engulfed
by
Tidal
Wave

At first it was believed that Galveston, with its 38,000 inhabitants, was wiped out, but such catastrophes are rare. Incoming vessels encountered drifting corpses a hundred miles from shore, and scores of bodies were found entangled among the weeds and brushwood, seven miles inland. Necessity compelled the carrying of hundreds of these bodies out to sea for burial, but many were washed back again, whereupon they were gathered and burned; morgues were improvised, but deaths were so numerous that identification soon became

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impossible. All able-bodied men, no matter what their station and calling, were forced to help in the work of disposing of the dead and clearing up the city, for in no other way could a virulent pestilence be averted.

Amid the grief of surviving relatives and the general consternation, martial law was declared, and Adjutant-General Scurry was placed in charge of the city. Food enough had been saved to stave off famine until relief arrived. Distribution warehouses were established in



VIEW ON NINETEENTH STREET AFTER THE STORM, GALVESTON

Appalling
Loss of
Life

each ward, and the people displayed a heroism never surpassed. While the exact number of deaths will never be known, probably between 6,000 and 7,000 perished in Galveston alone, and, including those of isolated villages and along the coast line, the fatalities could not have been much less than 10,000.

Hardly had the news of this calamity been telegraphed to the world when the wires began throbbing with messages of sympathy and with orders for relief, while railway trains and swift steamers, laden with provisions and supplies, hurried southward. Help came from all parts of the Union, for no hearts are quicker than those of Americans to answer the call of distress. Governor Sayers and his assistants showed herculean energy in meeting the crisis and in

securing, by every means possible, the comfort and safety of the survivors. The governor's message to the citizens of New York, who had been prompt and liberal in their contributions, was typical of Texan gratitude to the other cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, which had helped so nobly the desolated city: "As long as we live, as long as our children live, and as long as our children's children live, never will we forget your kindness and the confidence you have reposed in the people of Galveston."

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During the summer of 1900 the attention of the civilized world was drawn anxiously toward China, in consequence of what was known as the "Boxer" uprising in that country. The "Boxers" represented the national element of the empire, and constituted so large a part of the population that at one time it seemed as if the established government would be overturned. The rebellion spread over a great part of the country and was led by some of the most influential men in the empire. At their head was Prince Tuan, an uncle of the reigning monarch. The dowager empress also manifested strong sympathies with the national movement, and throughout the excitement and the subsequent military operations, she retained control of the government with a strong hand and held the emperor virtually a prisoner in her control.

"Boxer"
Uprising
in China

The uprising was the result of an intense anti-foreign sentiment, of many years' growth, but greatly embittered during the recent times by the dread of a division of the empire among foreign powers and the overthrow of native rule and institutions. The "Boxers" were in fact Chinese patriots, devoted to the institutions of their people; but they went about their operations in a barbarous and cruel manner, which brought down upon them the just condemnation of the civilized world. There was likewise a deep-seated and almost universal hatred of foreign missionaries and their native converts, growing out of the efforts of the former to supplant the ancient religion and moral precepts of Confucius with those of Christianity. Hundreds of missionaries, as well as native Christians, were barbarously tortured and massacred. These outrages were not confined to the men, but included many women and children; and in numerous instances the tortures inflicted on these helpless victims were so brutal as to exceed the power of language to describe.

Massacre
of
Chris-
tians

At length, about the last of May, the rebellion culminated in the murder of a Japanese secretary of legation and the German minister



DEATH OF COLONEL LISCUM AT TIENTSIN

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at Peking, and an attack by the "Boxers" on the foreign legations in that city. The imperial troops participated in these outrages. For nearly three months the ministers and their families were subjected to a state of siege by the infuriated natives, and were protected only by a small body of legation guards. Day and night throughout this entire period the "Boxers" and the imperial troops kept up an almost continuous cannonade of the legations; while numerous assaults were made upon the works which the inmates had improvised. So great was the dread of torture in case of capture that the foreigners deliberately prepared themselves in that event to kill their own families and then commit suicide.

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Amazed and horrified at the situation, all the foreign powers now united in a general movement for the relief of their people. Fleets hastily gathered in Chinese waters, and large bodies of troops were hurried toward the points of danger. At Taku the Chinese resisted the landing of foreign soldiers, which necessitated the bombardment of the forts. These were reduced and captured on the 17th of June. The allies now landed their troops and prepared to march against Peking. The nations participating in the movement were the American, Japanese, British, German, French, Austrian, and Italian, and their combined forces amounted to about 30,000 men.

Allied
Move-
ment
for the
Relief of
Chris-
tians

The port of Tientsin was stormed and captured July 13-14, with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. Among the former was the gallant Colonel Liscum of the American contingent. A forced march for Peking was now inaugurated, and after several battles of considerable magnitude on the way, in which the allies displayed the most amazing fortitude and daring, the troops entered Peking and relieved the legioners on the 14th of August.

An incident connected with the death of Colonel Liscum forcibly illustrates the gallantry of the American soldier, as well as the good-fellowship that exists between the officers and privates. Sergeant Edward Gorman, of the Ninth infantry, was color-sergeant of that regiment in the battle of Tientsin. In the final charge on the Chinese works Gorman fell desperately wounded. Liscum was near him at the time, and, gently taking the standard from the grasp of the prostrate soldier, he hoisted it and pressed on to the front, to fall himself, mortally wounded, a few minutes later.

Gallantry
of the
American
Soldiers

Prolonged negotiations for peace and compensation followed the capture of Peking, and a settlement was finally reached in February of

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1901, practically on the basis outlined by President McKinley in his message to Congress of the previous December, expressed in these words:

"The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect



MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.

all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

The situation in the Philippine islands remained a troublesome question. A brief résumé of events will help to an intelligent understanding.

On May 11, 1898, General Wesley Merritt had been appointed military governor and had been ordered to proceed to the islands. On May 22, he sailed from San Francisco.

He was followed by

Arrival
of
General
Merritt
at
Cavité

four military expeditionary forces of troops, sailing on different dates. The total strength of these expeditions was some 12,000 men. General Merritt landed in Cavité, the adjoining province to Manila, on July 25. Desultory fighting with the Spanish forces followed his arrival.

On August 7, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt demanded the surrender of Manila. This being refused, the bombardment of the city followed, with its successful results, as related in other pages. Following the surrender, General Merritt landed and took possession

of the city. The army continued its advance by land, and by night-fall occupied the city.

General Merritt issued a proclamation announcing a military government for Manila. He declared further that the Americans had not come to wage war on the people, but would protect them in their personal and religious rights. Until further notice, while the island of Luzon would receive a military occupation, all laws relating to personal rights, local societies, and crime, unless they conflicted with the necessary military laws, would continue in force. Manila only was surrendered, and the message from Washington announcing a suspension of hostilities reached General Merritt on the afternoon of August 16.

Later in the month Major-General Elwell S. Otis was appointed military commandant at Manila, and General Merritt devoted his attention to political and administrative problems.

The opening of the twentieth century found the war in the Philippines still progressing, although peace had been restored in Manila and the seacoast towns. In March of 1900 the President appointed a Civil Commission, composed of William H. Taft, of Ohio, president; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses, of California, to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact." The commissioners reached Manila in April, and on August 21, submitted a preliminary report, showing the good effects of returning order were felt. General Otis was relieved at his own request, on April 7, and was succeeded by General MacArthur as military governor. On June 21, the latter issued a proclamation of amnesty to the Filipinos, of which, however, only partial advantage was taken by the natives whom it was designed to reach.

On June 21, 1901, President McKinley, through the Secretary of War, issued an order for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. The order vested William H. Taft, hitherto president of the Philippine Commission, with executive authority in all civil affairs previously exercised by the military governor. The order was to go into effect on July 4. On that day, Mr. Taft was inducted into office as the first civil governor of the Philippines under Ameri-

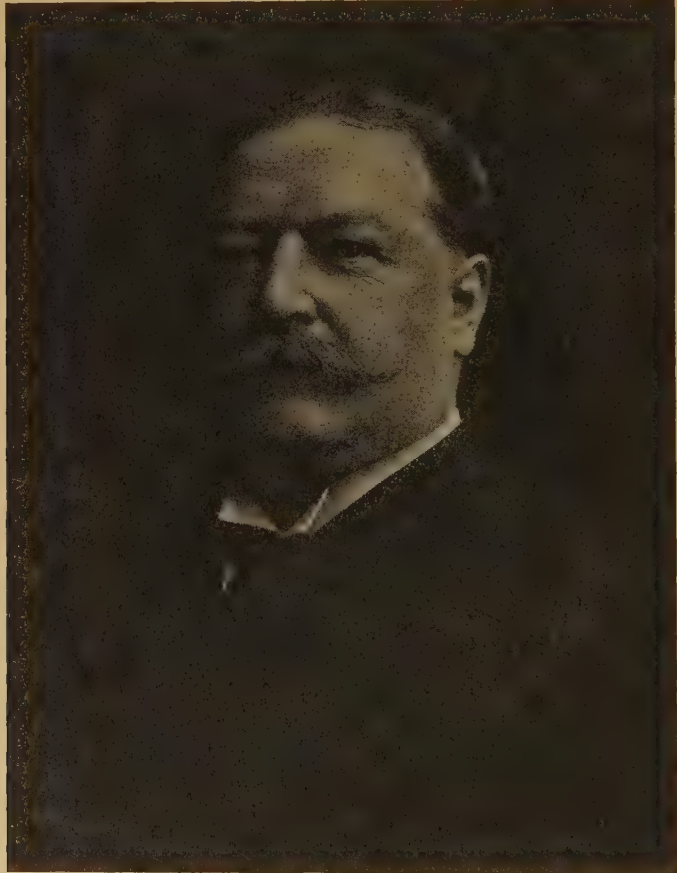
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A WORLD
POWERGeneral
Merritt's
Procla-
mationAffairs
in the
Philip-
pinesOrganiza-
tion of
Civil
Govern-
ment in
the
Philip-
pine
Islands

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can rule. On the same day, General Adna R. Chaffee succeeded General MacArthur as military governor.

Governor Taft announced that, on September 1, the commission would be enlarged by the addition of three native members. Four departments of government would be instituted, headed by members



GOVERNOR-GENERAL WILLIAM H. TAFT

of the commission. The governor reiterated the hope expressed by President McKinley, that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for American victories, and that they would be "indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country." On June 15, the supreme court of the Philippines was constituted by decree of the commission.

A delicate question arose concerning the lands of the Friars in the Philippines. These Friars were so disliked by the natives that it would have been inviting revolt and bloodshed to attempt to return them to their former standing. Governor Taft, by order of the Secretary of War, visited Rome, and made a "business call" upon the Pope respecting the property named. No confiscation of church property in the islands was contemplated, nor could such a policy be carried out. The proposal of Secretary Root was to buy the lands of the Friars at a generous valuation, on condition that they, the Friars, retire from the islands or give place to other agencies. The terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, as well as our Constitution, forbade the forcible expulsion of the Spanish religionists from the Philippines. The United States government purchased 410,000 acres of agricultural land formerly held by the Friars, paying therefor \$7,239,000 in gold.

The following table and notes give a brief summary of the territorial expansion of the United States, and show the domain and area of her territory at the close of the nineteenth century. The area of the original thirteen states (years 1783-1817) comprised 892,135 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

Territorial Division	Year	Area Added Square Miles
Louisiana Purchase.....	1803	827,987
Gained through treaty with Spain.....	1819	13,435
Florida.....	1819	58,666
Texas.....	1845	389,166
Oregon.....	1846	286,541
Mexican Cession.....	1848	529,189
Gadsden Purchase.....	1853	29,670
Alaska.....	1867	590,884
Hawaiian Islands.....	1898	6,449
Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435
Guam.....	1898	210
Philippine Islands.....	1898	114,958
Samoa.....	1899	77
Additional Philippines.....	1901	68
Panama Canal Zone.....	1904	436
Total added area.....		2,851,171
Total United States, including original 13 states.....		3,743,306

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows:
Louisiana purchase, \$15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, \$10,000,000;

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Questions
Concern-
ing the
Friars

Terri-
torial
Expan-
sion
of the
United
States

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Alaska, \$7,200,000; Florida, \$5,000,000; Hawaiian islands, public debt assumed to the amount of \$4,000,000.

By the treaty of February 2, 1848, a payment of \$8,250,000 was made to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The
Treaty of
Paris

The treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine islands) of \$20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of \$100,000 for other Philippine islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of \$10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other territories mentioned in the list.

Terms of
Our
Terri-
torial
Rights in
Panama

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of \$10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of \$250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, payments beginning on February 26, 1913.





CHAPTER XXI

McKINLEY'S TRAGIC FATE

[*Author's Note:* The ceremonies at the second inauguration of President McKinley marked a new era in the civic and military displays of such occasions. In splendor and magnitude they surpassed any spectacle of the kind in the previous history of our country. The plainness and simplicity that were so prominent in events of this character in the earlier history of the Republic seemed to have departed, and in their stead appeared much of the splendor and ostentation that usually mark the assumption of authority by a new ruler in the older European governments.

Within a few days following the imposing inaugural ceremonies the country is cast into gloom by the death of General Benjamin Harrison, one of the two living ex-presidents.

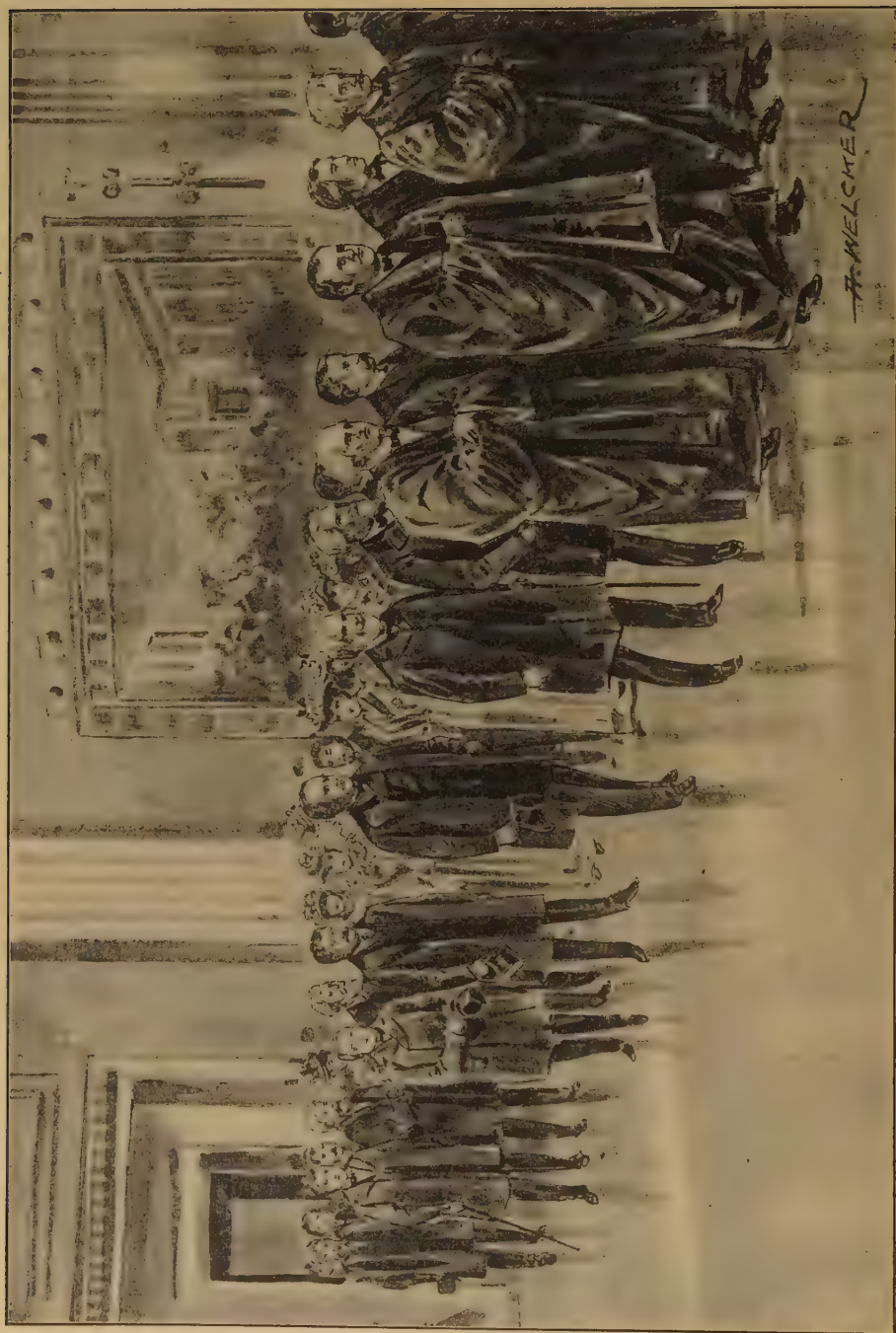
Then, within six months following, President McKinley, at the height of his popularity and usefulness, is suddenly stricken down at the hands of an assassin. Thus, for the third time, the country is submitted to the crucial test of a murdered executive. But amid the universal grief, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt quietly succeeds to the presidency, and the government goes on almost without a jar.]



HE second inauguration of President McKinley, on Monday, March 4, 1901, was marked by one of the most remarkable pageants in American history. The day opened mild and balmy, but was afterward marred by a downpour of rain which caused great discomfort to the vast throng that swarmed into the national capital.



In accordance with custom, Vice-President-elect, Theodore Roosevelt, first took the oath of office in the United States Senate. He was sworn in by Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, the acting Vice-President after the death of Mr. Hobart. The Senate then adjourned to the east portico of the capitol, where the President was to take the oath of office. Fully 80,000 persons faced the stand from which the President was to speak.



THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE ROTUNDA TO THE EAST PORTICO OF THE CAPITOL

In a short time the President appeared, accompanied by Chief-Justice Fuller. The latter opened a great Bible, which rested upon a stand, and the President, with his right hand on the page of the book, repeated in an impressive voice the official oath. This was followed by the reading of the inaugural address.

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On the 5th the President reappointed his former Cabinet, without change, and the nominations were confirmed by the Senate the same day.

During the week ending March 9, 1901, the country was grieved by the announcement of the serious illness of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, at his home in Indianapolis. A severe cold developed into pneumonia of so serious a character as to leave but little hope for his recovery. His condition grew steadily worse until Wednesday, the 13th, when he breathed his last.

Death of
Ex-Presi-
dent
Harrison

News of the event was immediately telegraphed to all parts of the world, and answering messages of condolence and esteem soon began to pour in. The following telegram was received from President McKinley:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1901.

"Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis:

"In the death of General Harrison the country has lost a distinguished statesman, a devoted patriot, and an exemplary citizen. The people of the nation mourn with you. You have the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in this hour of overwhelming sorrow in your home.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Ex-President Cleveland, on being informed of the decease of General Harrison, gave out the following statement for publication, from his home at Princeton, N. J.:

"Not one of our countrymen should for a moment fail to realize the services which have been performed in their behalf by the distinguished dead. In high public office he was guided by patriotism and devotion to duty, often at the sacrifice of temporary popularity, and in private station his influence and example were always in the direction of decency and good citizenship. Such a career and the incidents related to it should leave a deep and useful impression upon every section of our national life."

Ex-Presi-
dent
Cleve-
land's
Tribute

Writing of the death of General Harrison, William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President in 1896 and 1900, said:



DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON—SCENE IN THE PARLORS OF THE HARRISON HOME IN INDIANAPOLIS

"The death of Benjamin Harrison, soldier, lawyer, orator, statesman, and ex-President, removes one of the most conspicuous figures in American life. He ran the gamut of public office and everywhere met the expectations of those who gave him their support. He served in the Union army for three years during the Civil War, beginning as a second lieutenant and finally winning the brevet of brigadier-general. He was a lawyer of great learning and experience, one of the ablest of those who have occupied the White House. As an orator, he deserves a place among the best of his generation. His numerous speeches during the presidential term showed a wide range of knowledge and great felicity of expression. In the Senate and as chief executive he displayed rare qualities of statesmanship, and retired from office universally respected."

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POWEREloquent
Tribute
by
William
Jennings
Bryan

These messages may be accepted as fair expressions of the sentiments of the people and of all the great political parties of the country regarding the distinguished dead.

In accordance with the latest precedent for such occasions, set by President Harrison himself on the death of ex-President Hayes, President McKinley issued a proclamation announcing the decease of General Harrison and recounting his public services. The flags on all government buildings were ordered to be displayed at half-mast for thirty days, and all officers of the army and navy were directed to wear the official badge of mourning during the same period. The departments at Washington and elsewhere were ordered to be closed on the day of the funeral. At dawn of that day thirteen guns were fired at the national capital, and a single gun every thirty minutes thereafter until sundown, when a national salute of forty-five guns was fired. Under a recent act of Congress the draping of public buildings was forbidden, and this questionable feature of mourning was accordingly omitted on the present occasion. On the day of the funeral the troops and marines at all stations in the territory of the United States were paraded, and the President's proclamation was read to them.

The funeral took place on Sunday, March 17, in the first Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, of which General Harrison had been a member for nearly fifty years.

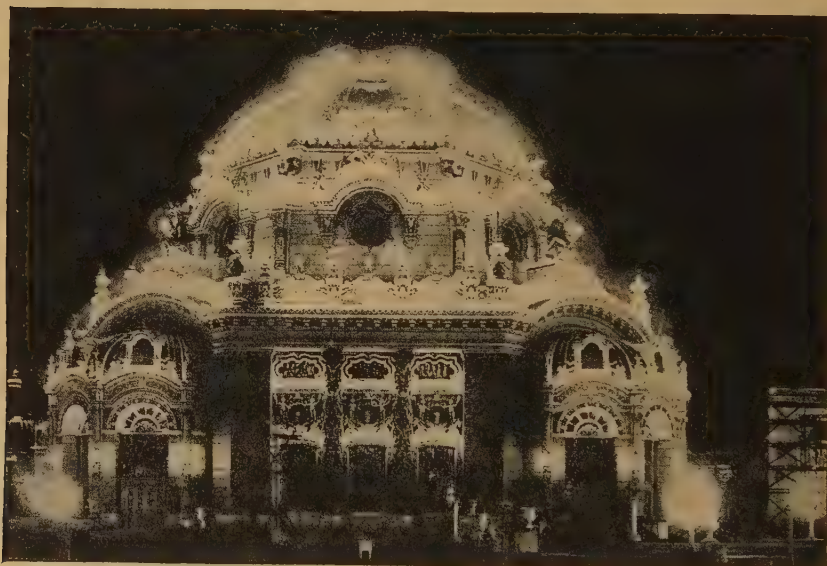
Funeral
of
Ex-Presi-
dent
Harrison

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., was opened to the public on May 1, 1901, but as many of the exhibits were not ready the ceremonial opening was postponed until the 20th. As the name

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Pan-
American
Exposi-
tion

indicated, this was an exposition of the products of science, skill and industry in "all the Americas", including our "new possessions" beyond the seas. Nearly all the countries of North, Central and South America were represented by their native products. In many respects the exhibition was a magnificent success, the attendance of visitors reaching a total of 8,350,000; but the receipts fell short, by more than \$3,500,000, of paying expenses, with nearly half a million dollars due to contractors. It seemed to be a peculiarity



THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC AT NIGHT, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

of such exhibitions to fail in paying profits. At Buffalo the old story of unpreparedness at the time of opening was repeated, and had something to do with the financial failure of the enterprise.

President
McKin-
ley
at the
Exposi-
tion

But the Pan-American Exposition will always retain a vivid and dreadful prominence in the memory of the American people, because of the tragedy enacted there on the 6th of September, 1901. President McKinley was the guest of Buffalo, whither he had gone to do what he could in promoting by his presence international peace and good will among the people of the Western continents, and of all the world. About four o'clock of the day named the President, after attending an organ recital in the Temple of Music on the exposition grounds, held a public reception, in accordance with the custom of

presidents from the earliest days. As the multitude filed past he greeted each person warmly with a grasp of the hand and a few kind words. Several members of the government Secret Service were present and alert, though who could imagine that anyone lived

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY

wicked enough to wish to harm one of the gentlest and most lovable rulers this nation had ever had?

While this democratic ceremony was in progress, a man of humble though sinister aspect, worked his way with the crowd up to the edge of the dais until he stood within a pace of the President. The latter, observing him, smiled in his usual benevolent manner, bowed and extended his hand. Instantly the man lurched forward, roughly

The
Unsus-
pected
Assassin

PERIOD VIII

A WORLD
POWERAssassi-
nation
ofPresident
McKin-
ley

brushed the President's arm aside, and placing a pistol almost against his breast, fired twice in rapid succession. The weapon had been concealed in the folds of a handkerchief tied about the assassin's hand as if he were hurt, so that no one in that vast crowd—not even the watchful detectives—had the least suspicion of his murderous intent.

The shots were fired so nearly together that they made scarcely more than a single sound. For an instant the President trembled and clutched at his breast; then, with a look at the wretch, awful in its inquisitive reproach, he bent slightly forward, sank back, and was caught in the arms of Secretary Cortelyou. The murderer attempted to fire a third time, but, quick as his movements were, he was baffled in his purpose, for a Secret Service man, standing opposite the President, hurled him fiercely to the floor. As he fell an athletic negro leaped upon him, and a scuffle ensued between the two as they rolled over the floor. Soldiers of the United States artillery, detailed at the exposition, leaped upon the struggling men, and the exposition police and Secret Service detectives also rushed forward. Had the crowd reached the assassin he would have been torn limb from limb; but before the fearful tragedy became known, he was hustled away and securely lodged in jail.

The President was taken without a moment's loss of time to the emergency hospital, on the exposition grounds, where he received the kindest attention and the best efforts of the highest medical skill. From the hospital he was soon afterward borne to the home of Mr. Milburn, where he and Mrs. McKinley had been stopping during their visit. For a few days the bulletins were of a favorable character, and caused a general belief that the President would recover; but it was not so to be. At a quarter past two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 14, he passed away. His last words were: "Good-by, all; good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

Death of
President
McKin-
ley

The body was first taken to Washington, and lay through the night of the 16th in the White House. The next day it was removed to the capitol, where simple funeral rites were performed. On September 19, the remains were deposited, at Canton, Ohio, in the receiving vault of the West Lawn Cemetery, there to await final interment. An impressive manifestation of the grief of the nation over its loss, was shown throughout the country, in the stoppage of all railway trains and trolley lines, and of work in factories and places of business, for five minutes, at the time of placing the body in the vault.

The assassin, Czolgosz, who, so far as could be learned, was alone in the inception and commission of his crime, was regularly tried and convicted, and was put to death by electricity in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., on the morning of October 29.

William McKinley was the third President to fall a victim to the assassin's bullet. In the case of President Lincoln, the country was throbbing with the hot resentments engendered by the great Civil War; President Garfield was stricken by a blatant crank and disappointed office seeker; but the only explanation of the atrocious murder of President McKinley was the insane egotism which led the assassin, like his predecessors, to do a deed that should "ring 'round the world".

Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt was at a hunting camp in the Adirondack Mountains when the tidings of the death of President McKinley reached him. He reached Buffalo by special train early in the afternoon. Dismissing the formal escort that met him at the station, he drove at once as a private citizen to pay homage to the remains of the dead President, and to offer his personal condolence to the bereaved wife and friends. He then appeared before the members of the Cabinet and took the oath as President of the United States. He declared that it would be his aim "to continue absolutely unbroken, the policies of President McKinley for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country."

When Theodore Roosevelt was thus suddenly and unexpectedly elevated to the presidency, there still remained three and one-half years of the McKinley term. His relations with President McKinley had been intimate and confidential. President McKinley in his first term had made him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Roosevelt had seconded the nomination of McKinley in the convention that named him for the second term. When Roosevelt became Vice-President, McKinley made him a confidential adviser much as if he had been a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt was well prepared therefore to continue the McKinley policies. His rigorous and aggressive personality, and his brusque and direct methods were in striking contrast to the suave and diplomatic manner of McKinley. While executive policies might continue the same, a change in the White House atmosphere and program was inevitable. However, for the present, he continued the McKinley appointees in office, and the government moved on without halt or jar.

PERIOD VIII
—
A WORLD
POWER
—

Theodore
Roosevelt
Becomes
President

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